

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 28th February 1898.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Fortieth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON 1ST JANUARY 1898.

Number of
the Insane.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on page xi.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1898.

It appears from this statement that of the 14,906 insane persons in Scotland, of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 2295 were maintained from private sources, 12,555 by parochial rates, and 56 at the expense of the State.

In our Thirty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom at intervals of five years, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the Statistics since the

Quinquennial
Retrospect not
given in this
Report.

Number of
the Insane.

establishment of the Board (see page lxi.). We continue, however, to give, in Appendix A, the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
Year 1897.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on the opposite page, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered** lunatics at 1st January 1898, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1897.

In Royal Asylums there is an increase of 67 private patients and a decrease of 193 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is an increase of 1 private patient and 556 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 5 patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 86 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 69 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 13 pauper patients.

Tables I., II., and III. (Appendix A) show the number of private and of pauper patients, the manner of their disposal, their proportion to population, and the proportion of pauper lunatics to ordinary paupers at 1st January 1898, as compared with previous years. In all the figures relating to private lunatics in Asylums it should be kept in mind that they include a considerable number of patients drawn from England and Ireland.

The general results during 1897, as compared with 1896, are, in regard to *registered** lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 406, of whom 73 were private patients and 333 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 406, the increased number in establishments was 419, and the decrease in private dwellings 13. (3) Of the increased number of 419 in establishments, 73 were private patients and 346 were pauper patients. As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1891–95 was 51, and of pauper patients 194, the increase in the number both of private and of pauper patients in establishments during the last year has been considerably above the average annual increase shown by that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1897:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was a decrease of 6.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

Number of
Lunatics at
1st January
1898.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1898.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums,	1,833	2,180	4,013	817	928	1,745	1,016	1,252	2,268
„ District Asylums,	2,606	2,624	5,230	51	80	131	2,555	2,544	5,099
„ Private Asylums,	51	91	142	51	91	142	..	..	..
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses,	682	737	1,419	..	..	..	682	737	1,419
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses,	447	474	921	..	..	..	447	474	921
„ Private Dwellings,	1,115	1,652	2,767	37	76	113	1,078	1,576	2,654
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	6,734	7,758	14,492	956	1,175	2,131	5,778	6,588	12,361
„ Training Schools,	42	14	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	231	127	358	101	63	164	130	64	194
TOTALS,	7,007	7,899	14,906	1,057	1,238	2,295	5,908	6,647	12,555

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was an increase of 5 private inmates, and an increase of 1 pauper inmate.

Increase or
Decrease of
Pauper
Lunatics
in Counties in
1897.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN 1897.

If we disregard the extent to which increase or decrease of the number of pauper lunatics in different counties may be due to increase or decrease of population, and examine for each county merely the absolute increase or decrease of the past year as compared with the year before it, we shall find the following general results, taking pauper lunatics both in establishments and in private dwellings together. In the five counties forming the extreme north of Scotland (that is, from Ross-shire northwards), there has been an actual fall in the numbers. The only county of the group which shows a slight rise is Caithness, but this is more than counterbalanced by the diminution in the other counties. Inverness shows a considerable rise. In all the counties from Inverness along the shores of the Moray Firth and down the East Coast to Midlothian, a moderate rise appears, with the single and unexpected exception of Forfarshire, in which an absolute falling off to the extent of 13 occurs. An examination of the detailed statistics at our disposal shows that this is brought about by the figures relating to the large urban parish of Dundee. This diminution is believed to be due to local circumstances of an administrative nature, and is in all likelihood merely temporary. All the counties east and south of Edinburgh, along the Border, and west to the mouth of the Solway Firth, show, with slight exceptions, a falling off in numbers. It is in the central counties, lying between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, that the chief increase in numbers has taken place. Of this increase, Lanarkshire alone contributes 199—more than one-half of the whole increase. This increase we anticipated as being likely to follow upon the opening of three large asylums (none of them yet fully completed) in a county which has for many years been insufficiently supplied with asylum accommodation, and in which there have consequently been strong local inducements to repress the numbers brought upon the register. Of the remaining increase, 69, or 26 per cent., is furnished by the busy industrial counties of Renfrew, Stirling, and Dumbarton.

Changes from
Pauper to
Private Class
and *vice versa*.

CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS, AND *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the

number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 and 1890-94, and the numbers for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897:—

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895,		27	46
1896,		23	49
1897,		29	38

TOTAL NUMBERS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER.

Number placed
on and
Removed from
Register.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1898, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1897, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

It will be observed that the average excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 298 for the quinquennial 1890-94, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it was 406 in 1897, being 108 above the average for the quinquennial 1890-94, and 23 above the excess for the year 1896.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1897 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables VI., VII., and VIII. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Depart-

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

ment of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table VI. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 570, being 88 more than in the preceding year, and 36 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1890-94; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2713, being 68 more than the number during the preceding year, and 285 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1890-94.

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1897 was 837, which is 256 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 443 above the average for the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the Districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the Districts to which they belong. A circumstance which has affected the numbers transferred during the past year is that many pauper patients, through want of accommodation in their own Districts, were boarded temporarily in asylums elsewhere, from which they were transferred to their proper asylums on the provision of fresh

accommodation. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 55 instances by Sheriffs, and in 748 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1897.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	14	12	197	100	1	2	...	...	8	11	66	95	29	477
Private Asylums, . . .	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	108	155	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	3	...	277
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49
TOTALS, . . .	17	13	320	288	1	3	...	...	10	18	68	99	34	803

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1897 was 86. The average number admitted for the ten years 1888-97 was 79. The number resident at 1st January 1898 was 67.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 231 private patients discharged recovered during 1897, which is 22 above the number for the preceding year, and 21 above the average for the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1168, which is 37 above the number for the preceding year, and 96 above the average for the five years 1890-94. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1890-94:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.			
	1890-1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	39	35	36	36
„ Private Asylums,	38	26	40	32
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	43	46	41	35
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	7	6	6	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard would require to be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual establishment, before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1897, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 125, which is 8 below the average of the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 385, being 58 below the average for the five years 1890-94.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1897 :—

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1897.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- main- ed Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	106	...	...	106
„ Minute of Parish Council, . . . . .	...	119	175	294
„ Escape,	2	...	19	21
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	10	17	6	33
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	2	...	3	5
„ Expiry of Interim Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	6	6
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . . . . .	...	...	35	35
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order,	1	...	1	2
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	...	2	2
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	4	...	...	4
„ Defective admission papers, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Totals,	125	136	249	510

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Patients
Unrecovered.

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1897 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 147, which is 16 more than in 1896, and 14 more than the average of the five years 1890-94. The number of pauper patients who died was 808, which is 87 more than in 1896, and 89 above the average of the five years 1890-94.

The following statement, derived from Table IX. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquenniad 1890-94, and for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 :—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident in all Establishments.			
	1890-94.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Private Patients,	7.6	6.5	6.8	7.4
Pauper Patients,	8.7	9.2	7.9	8.5
Both Classes,	8.5	8.7	7.7	8.3

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquenniad 1890-94, and for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, is shown in the following statement :—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	1890-94.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Royal and District Asylums, .	8·8	8·4	7·6	8·3
Private Asylums,	6·3	10·8	6·4	7·2
Parochial Asylums,	9·6	10·8	10·1	11·0
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	4·6	5·7	3·7	4·2

Table X. (Appendix A), which takes the place of a Table on the same subject printed for the last time in our Thirty-eighth Report, gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1897, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years. The results of an examination of the figures of this Table down to 1895 were given in our Thirty-Eighth Report.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

Removals
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1897, 75 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 40 have been finally discharged as recovered, 10 were sent back, and 25 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1897, 109 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered; 11 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 18 have been returned to asylums, and 2 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 57.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1892, and the number so liberated for each of the subsequent five years :—

Year.	Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72, } Average Numbers, . . . }	130
1873-82, }	118
1883-92, }	122
1893,	141
1894,	172
1895,	138
1896,	148
1897,	109

Of the 4405 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 930 or 21 per cent. were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed. Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1897.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1897 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	8	Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0
Argyll District Asylum,	1	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0
Ayr District Asylum,	12	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0
Banff District Asylum,	2	Govan Parochial Asylum,	0
Crichton Royal Institution,	16	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	0	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	14	Road,	0
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton-	
Fife District Asylum,	3	bar,	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	3	Aberdeen East Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen West Poorhouse,	0
Govan District Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Haddington District Asylum,	1	Cunninghame Poorhouse,	0
Inverness District Asylum,	13	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0
Lanark District Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0
Midlothian District Asylum,	4	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Montrose Royal Asylum,	4	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0
Murray's Royal Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0
Perth District Asylum,	1	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	19	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Stirling District Asylum,	5	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	2	Perth Poorhouse,	0
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	1		
Westermains Private Asylum,	0		
		Total,	109

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent use of the probationary discharge would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred from the figures given above that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum

Statistics of
Lunacy for the
year 1897.

Removals
on Probation.

is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Distribution
of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1898, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. With very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

Orders granted
by Sheriffs
during the
Year.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1897. The number of orders granted during the year was 3266.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1897. The number of licences amounted to 26, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 21 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Table IX.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1897, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

Changes among
Attendants
and Servants.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1897, was 717, which is 54 more than the number for the previous year, and 120 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 554, which is 70 more than the number for the previous year.

In addition to the 554 who resigned voluntarily, 45 left on account of ill-health, 2 died during their term of service, 9 absconded, 17 were dismissed for incompetence, 7 on account of services not being longer required, and 83 for misconduct.

It is unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous. We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes, and should endeavour to remove them when that is possible, or to counteract them, by offering increased inducements to good attendants to remain. Our experience tends to show that a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums, if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in which they re-engage.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

Escapes from
Asylums.

The whole number of escapes during 1897 was 177. Of these, 95 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 53 within a week, and 9 after a week. There were 20 still absent on the expiry of

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Escapes from
Asylums.

twenty-eight days from the date of escape, when the authority for their detention ceased by law to be operative. Of the 20 patients not brought back, 3 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 9 as relieved, 6 as not improved, and 2 were permitted to remain out on pass or probation.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1888 to 1897:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1888,	207	17	4	23
1889,	190	22	1	20
1890,	182	19	4	19
1891,	194	22	7	20
1892,	176	15	1	18
1893,	201	26	4	20
1894,	236	17	4	18
1895,	196	21	...	18
1896,	180	17	2	16
1897,	177	17	3	15
Totals, . .	1939	193	30	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1897 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have ceased to need asylum care.

Accidents in
Asylums.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1897 was 105. Of these, 17 ended fatally, death in 4 of these cases being due to suicide.

Of the deaths by suicide, 2 were by hanging, 1 by suffocation through stuffing a handkerchief in the mouth, and 1 by jumping through a window (possibly not with suicidal intention). There were 3 cases of injury, none of them serious, from attempts to commit suicide. Of the fatal accidents not due to suicide, 1 was caused by burning, 3 from injuries received at the hands of fellow-patients, 1 by a railway train, 2 by suffocation during a fit, 1 by a fall of frozen earth during work in asylum grounds, 1 through poisoning by swallowing Jeyes' Fluid, 1 through poisoning by swallowing tobacco, 1 from an accidental fall into the bed of a shallow stream, causing insensibility and probably drowning, 1 by fracture of ribs believed to be due to a fall, and 1 by fracture of femur by a fall, in the case of a feeble patient who died a few days afterwards. The circumstances of all deaths by suicide and accident were investigated by the Crown authorities and ourselves.

In 51 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 29 cases by falls or injury accidentally self-inflicted, in 18 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients, and from other causes 4, of which in 3 cases the cause could not be determined with certainty. Of the remaining accidents, there were 11 injuries to the head, most of which were not serious. Of these, 2 were caused by falls, 7 by assaults of fellow-patients, 1 during a struggle, and 1 was unintentionally self-inflicted. There were reported, in addition, 23 accidental wounds, bruises, etc., 5 of which were more or less severe, and 18 of a slight character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

The following tabular statement is the thirtieth of a second series of such Tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.						
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.			
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10
1893	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	5
1894	...	3	2	...	7	4	2	9
1895	...	5	...	...	5	1	1	8
1896	...	4	1	...	6	3	1	4
1897	...	5	...	...	5	2	2	7

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

In this Table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this Table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-eight years only 314 recoveries, or 24 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions, and also the re-admissions during the entire thirty years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-eight years would represent 18 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-eight years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 32 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the Table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded, therefore, that 828 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source, the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 5 persons re-admitted during 1897, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, and 4 twice. Each of the 2 patients discharged as recovered in 1897 had been re-admitted twice. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate on the number resident of patients admitted to asylums for the first time is for the first year of residence about 25 per cent. (the average number resident for that year being taken as the half of the number resident at 31st December), for the second year of residence about 13 per cent., for the third year about 12 per cent., and for the fourth year about 11 per cent., and that among those who have been more than four years inmates of asylums, the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last twenty-six of the thirty years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

As the 1319 new cases admitted in 1868 have, during the thirty years which have followed, fallen to 107, and as the statistics relating to those remaining have ceased to disclose facts from which fresh inferences can be drawn, we purpose to discontinue this Table after this year. A Table in similar form will be begun next year, tracing the history of new cases admitted in 1898.

Establishments
for Lunatics.Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups :—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Different
Classes of
Establish-
ments.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 15 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 4 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are five establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

(a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

The day-rooms in the main asylum at Aberdeen are reported to be overcrowded, and the arrangements of this section of the institution to be of antiquated character. But the accommodation at Elmhill, at the new hospital section, and at the Daviot branch, is stated to be admirably suited to promote the welfare of the patients. The arrangements in the hospital section are in accordance with the best views of what such a section ought to be. Many improvements have been effected at the Daviot branch. Additions have been made to the accommodation for males, new stores and kitchen have been erected, the farm buildings have been partially reconstructed, and the electric light has been introduced, which has obviated the risk of fire arising from the use of paraffin lamps. Plans for the reconstruction of the centre of the main asylum, including new dining and amusement halls, kitchen, stores, and bathrooms, are under the consideration of the Directors. Good progress has been made with the building of a new laundry and a work-room for female patients. It is pointed out that the amount of land in possession of the institution at Aberdeen is small, and quite inadequate to provide healthy outdoor work for the male patients; and the Directors are recommended to lose no opportunity of adding to the land in connection with the main asylum. The patients were found well cared for, liberally fed, and judiciously and kindly treated. The management of the institution is reported to continue to be marked with great care and ability.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum, Loch-
gilthead.

The extension of the male hospital section at the Argyll and Bute District Asylum has been completed, and it is reported to provide in a satisfactory manner for the care and treatment of sick and infirm patients. The opening of this section has relieved the overcrowding which has for some time prevailed in the male

division. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order, and the wards have been much improved in appearance by repainting and redecorating. The patients were found to bear evidence of being carefully and kindly treated, and the management of the asylum is reported to be able and earnest. The attention of the District Board is drawn to the quality of the water supplied from the reservoir belonging to the asylum. The water is brown in colour, and loaded with sediment, and doubts are expressed as to its wholesomeness for drinking and dietetic purposes. The District Board are recommended to have it analysed, and to consult a competent engineer with regard to the most efficient method of filtration.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Preparations are being made at the Ayr District Asylum for the erection of additional accommodation in the form of two separate houses, one for men and one for women, each designed to accommodate 50 patients. The necessity for these additions was reported to be apparent in the condition of the wards, the female division being full and the male division being overcrowded. The patients were found quiet and orderly in behaviour, and this tranquillity is said to be mainly due to their comfortable surroundings, to their being engaged in useful work, and to the kindly and considerate way in which they are treated. Attention is called to the need for improvement both in the manner of serving the meals and in the table appointments. The grounds around the asylum are reported to be in an untidy condition, and it is indicated that, with a proper organisation of the outdoor work of the male patients, this unsatisfactory state of matters could be easily remedied.

Ayr District Asylum, Galloway, Ayr.

The attention of the Banff District Board is directed to the overcrowded condition of the day-rooms in the male division of the asylum, in which there are 21 patients beyond what the rooms can properly accommodate. The water supply is defective, and the question of obtaining a new supply is under the consideration of the District Board. The patients were found liberally and comfortably provided for, and the farm is said to afford to the inmates an abundance of healthy and interesting work, which is productive of the best results to their mental and bodily state. The condition of the asylum is reported to be one of cleanliness and good order.

Banff District Asylum, Ladiesbridge.

The population of the Crichton Royal Institution has been considerably reduced by the Lanarkshire patients having been almost all transferred to the District Asylums at Hawkhead and Gartloch. Owing, however, to the termination of the occupation of the mansion of Kinmount, and the removal to the central buildings of the patients who were resident there, the accommodation in the institution remains in some respects still overcrowded. Plans for the erection of a block near the farm steading, which will afford day-room accommodation for the 60 male patients who sleep in the steading dormitories, have been approved of by us, and the building of this block is at present in progress. This addition will greatly relieve

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

the day-room and dining accommodation in the male division of the Second House. The First House and the separate mansion-houses and villas were found in excellent order. The patients in these sections of the institution are reported to be liberally provided for, and the privileges and advantages which they enjoy in those outlying villas are stated to have created most pleasing impressions. The female division of the Second House is reported to be satisfactory as to comfort and arrangements, and the accommodation in the male division has been much improved by changes in the heating and lighting, by the introduction of furniture which has given the wards a more homely and comfortable appearance, and by effective painting and decoration. The use of the male airing court in this section has been abandoned. A reservoir capable of holding 120,000 gallons has been constructed at the highest point of the asylum estate, and the pressure from this source will be sufficient to raise the water in the case of fire to all parts of the building.

Dundee Royal
Asylum, Liff,
Dundee.

The Dundee Royal Asylum was, at the date of the first visit, found in a seriously overcrowded condition, but at the second visit the population had been reduced by the removal of a considerable number of pauper lunatics to the lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouse, and by a decrease in the number of pauper admissions. The Directors have recently submitted to us plans for the erection of a separate building for the accommodation of 60 private patients. We have recommended that in the meantime the erection of this building be delayed, in view of an application by the Parish Council of Dundee for the erection of Dundee Parish into a separate Lunacy District. The condition of the Dundee Royal Asylum in regard to cleanliness and order was satisfactory, but it was pointed out that some of the wards were inadequately furnished. The reconstruction of the lavatories and water-closets is reported to be making good progress. The electric light has been introduced into all sections of the asylum, and its superiority to gas in many ways makes it a valuable improvement. The appointment of an additional Assistant Medical Officer is noted. The reports on the mansion of Gray House show that its accommodation is well suited for patients paying the higher rates of board. The water supply has now been rendered adequate and constant by laying a pipe direct from the Dundee Corporation Water Works to the asylum.

Royal Edin-
burgh Asylum,
Edinburgh.

The population of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum is reported to consist largely of recent and acute cases, the admissions being over fifty per cent. of the number resident. The movement of the population is stated to be more rapid than that in any other asylum in Scotland. The number of patients who require special medical attention and treatment is therefore exceptionally large. The reports show that the hospital character of the institution is recognised and fully developed, and the administration of the asylum is said to be characterised by broad and liberal principles which ensure the good care and well-being of the patients. Sixty

pauper inmates have been transferred to the enlarged lunatic wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse. In consequence of these removals, it has been found possible to admit private patients at the lower rates of board. The admission of 42 patients of this class in the course of a few months strongly indicates how great is the demand among the poorer class of patients for asylum accommodation. The overcrowded condition of the wards in the West House prevented the reception of any larger number of these patients; but a hope is expressed that the asylum will at no distant date be able to accede to all claims for admission from the poorest class of private patients. The changes among the attendants are numerous. The building of suitable cottages for married attendants near the asylum would, it is pointed out, increase the stability of the male staff, and would probably secure the permanent services of efficient and trustworthy attendants.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The reports on the Elgin District Asylum show that the patients are well provided for, that the condition of the asylum is satisfactory, and that its management is careful and efficient. The attention of the District Board is urgently drawn to the defective water supply of the asylum. The pressure in the pipes is stated to be only at times sufficient to fill the cisterns in the roof of the building, and the inadequacy of this pressure in the case of a fire in either the first or second storeys was practically demonstrated during one of the visits. Failing a new water supply, it is suggested that a suitable arrangement might be to provide a force-pump in connection with a tank on the ground level, by which means the upper cisterns could be kept constantly full and additional pressure given to the water in case of fire. As a protection against the spread of fire, it was recommended that the continuity of the roof should be more completely broken by partition walls, and this recommendation has been given effect to.

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

A valuable addition to the resources of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum is reported to have been made by the purchase of a large field adjacent to the asylum grounds. The recommendation in reference to providing cottages for married attendants is repeated. The hospital buildings are reported to be proving well adapted for their purpose. The refitting of the bathrooms and lavatories in the main building is being efficiently carried out. The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and well provided for. Their food is of good quality and well cooked. All sections of the asylum were clean and in excellent order, and the institution is kept in thorough repair by a large staff of artisan attendants. The impression left as to the treatment of the patients and the management of the asylum is stated to have been satisfactory.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

The charitable work which the Glasgow Royal Asylum has done and is doing on behalf of private patients in straitened circumstances is favourably commented on. The number of private patients maintained at £40 a year is 182, but 54 of these are kept at rates under £40; in fact, many are charged rates which are

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

merely nominal. The asylum continues to be managed with great ability, efficiency, and success. All parts of the institution were found scrupulously clean, comfortably heated, and in excellent order. The accommodation in the West House is furnished in a manner suitable for patients paying the highest rates of board, and those paying the lower rates are suitably and comfortably provided in the East House. The condition of the patients was found most satisfactory, and it was evident during the visits that their medical treatment and general requirements received every attention.

Glasgow Dis-
trict Asylum,
Gartloch, near
Glasgow.

The completed sections of the new Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch were sanctioned at the end of 1896 for the reception of 100 patients of each sex who were easily managed and who did not require special arrangements for their care. The buildings consist of a main asylum and a hospital, which is a separate building. The main asylum consists of an administrative block, behind which are the stores, kitchen, dining and amusement halls, and of four blocks, two on each side of the administrative section, containing day-room and sleeping accommodation for the patients. These blocks are connected to each other and to the central section by corridors. Off the main corridors are two general bathrooms, one on the male side and one on the female side. Each block has a well-designed shoe and cloak room. All these sections are reported to be admirably furnished, tastefully decorated, and efficiently equipped with lavatory and sanitary arrangements. The dining and amusement halls are of handsome proportions. The service of the meals and the quality of the food attracted favourable attention. The ventilation and heating of the buildings are reported to be efficient. The water supply is obtained from the Glasgow Corporation Water Works, and is practically unlimited. The electric light is the illuminant for the entire institution. The land in possession of the asylum is 344 acres in extent, 242 of which consist of arable and grazing ground. The hospital section was at the date of the second visit found occupied by patients. The arrangements of this section are described as thoroughly efficient and to have in many important respects exceptional merits. No effort seems to have been spared to provide everything which will conduce to the recovery, comfort, and welfare of the patients. The arrangements in this section for the admission of patients are described in detail, and they are said to possess all the best features of what such arrangements should be in every properly equipped asylum. The main object of these arrangements is to give the patients the impression that they will be skilfully treated and cared for in a kindly manner. The accommodation for nurses and attendants has been found to be defective in amount, and this is to be remedied by the erection of a separate house as a home for nurses, and of ten cottages for married male attendants.

Govan District
Asylum, Hawk-
head, near
Paisley.

The whole of the section of the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead intended to accommodate patients not requiring hospital treatment is reported to be finished and occupied. The patients

were found well and liberally provided for, and their condition in regard to general health, cleanliness, and clothing was highly satisfactory. The quality and quantity of their food and the orderly way in which the meals are served are commended. The number of male patients employed in healthy outdoor work is large. Every male patient capable of outdoor work is engaged in gardening or farming operations. The hospital section is reported to be making satisfactory progress, and the building of the workshops is being pushed forward. Three blocks of houses for the accommodation of the married members of the staff are nearly finished. A road has been formed around the asylum buildings, but the District Board are urged to make one round the grounds, so that means of extended exercise may be available for the inmates.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The extensions of the Haddington District Asylum are reported to be making satisfactory progress. The new sick-room accommodation on the female side is completed, and found partially furnished. The asylum will, on account of having been taken into the area of the municipality of Haddington, receive in future its water supply from the Haddington Water Works. This change in the water supply removes the anxiety which arose from time to time in regard to the sufficiency of the former supply. The management of the asylum is said to be attended with many difficulties owing to the building operations, but notwithstanding these difficulties the wards were found clean, and the condition of the patients was, except for the overcrowding, highly satisfactory.

Haddington
District
Asylum, Had-
dington.

Good progress is reported to have been made with the new male hospital wing at the Inverness District Asylum, and it was anticipated that it would be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. The building of the female hospital wing had not been commenced in September, and the District Board are urged, in view of the overcrowded condition of the female division, to lose no time in proceeding with this extension of the accommodation. Plans for the extension of the boiler-house, which are to contain three boilers of sufficient size, have been sanctioned by us. The reservoir has been extended so as to increase its capacity to the extent of another million gallons. The desirability of diverting the right of way through the grounds to the back of the asylum buildings is again pointed out. Many improvements are reported to have been effected in the sanitary arrangements and in the furniture and furnishings of the asylum. Four lavatories have been completely refitted and their floors tiled. The new furniture and the repainting and repapering have added greatly to the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards and to the comforts of the patients. It is pointed out that the dormitories stand in need of many improvements. Except for the overcrowding the condition of the patients was found satisfactory. They are well cared for and their medical treatment is able.

Inverness
District
Asylum,
Inverness.

The reports on the Kirklands Asylum show that it continues to be efficiently managed. The requirements of the patients in

Kirklands
Asylum,
Bothwell.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Lanark
District
Asylum,
Hartwood.

regard to food and clothing are said to be liberally met. The wards were found scrupulously clean, comfortably heated, and in excellent order.

The erection of the farm steading in the Lanark District Asylum at Hartwood has been completed, and accommodation has been provided in it for 12 easily managed and useful male patients. The male side of the asylum is reported to be full, but the building of the block which is to provide accommodation for 150 men is said to be making satisfactory progress. The care of the patients was found to be efficient in every detail. There was evidence that the inmates are provided with all that is required to make them comfortable and to promote their health both of body and mind. Their industrial employment is well organised, and successful efforts are made to find suitable and healthy outdoor work for the female patients. A party of women under the charge of two nurses were seen engaged in outdoor labour, and the patients are said to derive marked benefit from being so employed. The liberal manner in which the District Board have provided cottages for married attendants is spoken of with warm approval. There are 27 cottages on the asylum estate, 18 of which are occupied by attendants and 9 by artisan attendants. Of the male staff whose whole duty is the care of the patients, 64 per cent. are married and provided with suitable house accommodation. The management of the asylum is reported to be conducted in an enlightened, progressive, and successful manner.

Midlothian and
Peebles Dis-
trict Asylum,
Rosewell, near
Edinburgh.

Plans for a considerable enlargement of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, intended to relieve the present overcrowded condition of the wards, have received our sanction. It is urged that the building of these extensions should be commenced without delay. The patients were found, except for the congested condition of the wards, well provided for. Much ability is shown in their general and medical treatment. All departments of the asylum were clean and in excellent order. The District Board have taken measures to obtain a more adequate and better water supply for the asylum.

Montrose
Royal
Asylum,
Montrose.

Dr. Howden, who had been Medical Superintendent of the Montrose Royal Asylum since 1857, died on August 17, 1897. He had been head of the institution for a period of forty years, and occupied a distinguished position both as a physician and as an administrator. Dr. J. G. Havelock has been appointed to succeed Dr. Howden as Medical Superintendent.

The new building intended for the reception of private patients is reported to be making satisfactory progress, and is expected to be ready for occupation during the present year. The patients of all classes were found efficiently and liberally provided for. The attention of the Managers is directed to the overcrowded condition of the institution. There are, it is stated, no empty beds in the female section of the asylum, and only two in the male division, and it is at the same time pointed out that the dormitories contain

a considerably larger number of beds than their size warrants. This state of matters must, it is feared, be detrimental to the health of the inmates. The opening of the new private building will do little to relieve the overcrowded condition of the asylum, and the recent rapid growth of the population of the institution, and the probability of a similar growth in future, have created a condition of matters for which an early and adequate remedy will require to be found.

Present condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The reports on Murray's Royal Asylum show that the care of the patients is characterised by efficiency and kindness, and that great ability is shown in their medical treatment. A thorough study is made of their history and condition. It is pointed out that the accommodation in the galleries in the basement floor is, owing to antiquated structural arrangements, not so satisfactory as is desirable, and it is recommended that, instead of attempting, as it is proposed to do, to bring these galleries into accord with modern ideas, the erection of two separate villas of simple construction to replace the higher galleries on each side of the house be considered. These higher galleries would then be available for the patients at present in the basement, which might cease to be used as accommodation for patients.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

The conversion of the east and west wings of the Perth District Asylum into hospital accommodation has been completed, and it is reported that the arrangements of these hospital sections are of a very efficient character. The section for females is under the charge of a trained hospital nurse, and that for the men under the charge of female nurses. In this way the nursing of the insane is assimilated to that of a general hospital. The erection of Pinel and Tuke lodges, and the alterations which have been completed in the main asylum, are said to admit of a more satisfactory classification of the patients, to make their care and treatment more efficient, and to render the administration of the asylum easier. The condition of the patients was found highly satisfactory. The quality of their food and the neatness of their clothing are strongly commended. The employment, the amusements and recreations of the inmates receive careful attention. Every section of the asylum was found well furnished, and bright and cheerful in appearance. Everything seen during the visits tended to show that the institution is in a high state of efficiency.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

The separate hospital section for female patients at the Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to be making satisfactory progress. This addition is urgently needed to relieve overcrowding. The new water-works for the asylum are approaching completion, and the further water supply to be obtained from the Melrose reservoirs will soon be introduced. The additional land recently purchased by the District Board is proving of great advantage in affording outdoor work for the male patients. A road is at present being made around it, which will provide extended means of exercise for the inmates. The enlargement of the dining and amusement halls,

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

and of the kitchen and sculleries, is under the consideration of the District Board. Means of communication between the wings and the central section of the asylum are much required in order to prevent the wards being used as passages at all times. Careful consideration is given to every case, and the patients were found quiet and orderly, and well provided for. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, suitably furnished, and in excellent order.

Stirling Dis-
trict Asylum,
Larbert.

The unsatisfactory condition of the dormitories in the main building of the Stirling District Asylum is being remedied by their reconstruction. The additions to the succursal block, consisting of a large central dining hall and accommodation for 160 male patients, are reported to be ready for occupation. It is recommended that suitable arrangements for heating the single rooms and lavatories in the main building be introduced during the reconstruction of the dormitories. The admission rate has increased rapidly, and additional accommodation will, it is feared, be necessary at an early date. The asylum was found in a condition as satisfactory as the confusion produced by building operations would allow. The hospital section again attracted favourable attention on account of the excellence of its accommodation. The medical care and treatment of the patients is marked by high professional ability, and the way in which the asylum is administered is stated to have left a very favourable impression.

Private
Asylums.

(b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank
Private
Asylum,
Polton.

The patients in Mavisbank Asylum are reported to be efficiently cared for, and treated medically with skill and ability. The sick-room in the female division has been refloored with pitch pine and its walls repainted and redecorated. The establishment is comfortably furnished, and was found in excellent order. The staff of attendants was found ample, and created a favourable impression.

Mollendo
House Private
Asylum,
Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Private Asylum was found in good order, and the condition of the patients satisfactory. This house was closed as a private asylum on the expiry of the license granted last year.

Saughton Hall
Private
Asylum, near
Edinburgh.

The absence of locked doors and the avoidance of irksome discipline are reported to be praiseworthy features in the management of Saughton Hall Private Asylum. The patients were found comfortably provided for, and their treatment is conducted with great ability. Their history and mental condition are reported to be carefully studied.

Westermains
Private
Asylum,
Kirkintilloch,
Dumbarton-
shire.

The personal supervision of the patients in Westermains Private Asylum by the proprietor and his wife is reported to be a special feature in the management of the Westermains Private Asylum. The house was found most tastefully furnished, and the surroundings of the patients pleasant and homelike.

The inmates of the Whitehouse Private Asylum are reported to be admirably cared for, and to have all the comforts of a good home. The house and grounds were found in excellent order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

(c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The arrangements for the admission of patients into the Barony Parochial Asylum are reported to have been improved by the institution of two admission rooms, one on the male side and one on the female side. After being examined in these rooms the patients are bathed in an adjoining bath-room, and are then taken to the hospital wards, in which they remain as long as either their bodily or mental condition requires special treatment. Good progress is being made with the addition to the laundry block. The various sections of the asylum were found clean and in good order. The condition of the patients is reported to be in all respects satisfactory, and their industrial employment as well as their amusements and recreations continue to receive due attention. The medical staff has been increased by the addition of two clinical clerks. Attention is drawn to the frequent changes among the attendants, and to the disadvantages which arise to the patients by these numerous changes. It is recommended that houses for married attendants be provided as a means of obtaining permanent service and a good class of attendants.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The patients in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum were all removed to the new District Asylum at Gartloch on 30th Sept. 1897. At the visit paid to this asylum at the beginning of the year, the wards were found scrupulously clean, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The reconstruction of the Govan Parochial Asylum, which is intended to render the accommodation suitable for easily managed patients, has been partially completed, but its progress is necessarily slow owing to the presence of recent and difficult cases. The sections which have been altered are reported to be well adapted for the purpose they are intended to serve. The condition of the patients and of the asylum was, in view of the many difficulties attendant upon the progress of reconstruction, most creditable to those in charge of the institution.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The erection of an iron fence between the grounds of the Greenock Parochial Asylum and the railway has been completed in an efficient manner. This fence has been continued on the parapets of the bridge which spans the railway. The building of a lodge at the south-east of the bridge is in progress. The patients were found adequately provided for, and their medical care and treatment are reported to be able and skilful. The appearance of the wards has been much improved by repainting and repapering, and by additional furnishing and articles of decoration.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Present condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, Paisley.

The staff of attendants at the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, has been increased by the appointment of a night male attendant, and the unsatisfactory arrangement by which the day attendants did night duty from time to time is now abandoned. The reports show the condition of the patients to be highly satisfactory, and their clothing is commended for its quality and for the way every article is made to fit each patient. Special clothing is provided for Sunday services and entertainments. All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the surroundings of the patients are said to be cheerful and pleasant.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton, Paisley.

A valuable and useful addition is reported to have been made to the resources of Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton, by the acquisition of sixteen acres of land immediately adjacent to the ground already in possession of the institution. It is understood that the Asylum Committee, in view of the fact that the institution is almost fully occupied, have under consideration plans for providing additional accommodation. The extension of the male hospital section is at present in progress. The requirements of the patients as regards food and clothing are reported to be liberally provided for, and their employment in useful work is efficiently attended to. The medical care and treatment of the patients and the general management of the establishment are commended.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

(d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen East (St Nicholas) Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The patients in the wards of the Aberdeen East Poorhouse were found clean in person, well clothed, and in good health. The food of the inmates and the manner in which the meals are served are commended. The wards were found in good order, and the beds and bedding in a satisfactory condition.

Aberdeen West Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The appearance and comfort of the wards in the Aberdeen West Poorhouse are reported to have been greatly improved. The condition of the patients was found more satisfactory; they were clean in person, more suitably clothed, and their clothing was in better order. Attention was drawn to the unsuitability of several patients for care in the wards, and their removal to the asylum was called for.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The lunatic wards of the Buchan Poorhouse are reported to present an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort, and to be clean, well aired, and in good order. The patients were found liberally provided for, and the wards were reported to be managed with much care and ability.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Cuninghame Poorhouse are reported to be well treated, and their appearance was found to indicate a sufficient dietary. Warm coats have been provided for the male patients who are engaged in pumping and similar occupations. The attention bestowed on the industrial employment of

the inmates is commended. Several improvements have been effected in the furnishing of the wards, and attention is drawn to other requirements in this direction.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The reports on the lunatic wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse state that nothing has as yet been done towards improving the present unsatisfactory water-closet arrangements, and in providing efficient baths and lavatories; but it is understood that the recommendations in reference to these improvements are soon to be given effect to. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients is reported as highly satisfactory. The employment of the inmates in farm and laundry work is well attended to.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse are reported to be neatly and suitably clothed, clean in person, and in good physical condition. The land in possession of the establishment affords healthy outdoor work for many of the men, and the new laundry in connection with the hospital gives employment to most of the women who are able to work. The wards were found in good order, but many of the rooms require repainting. The new bath-rooms and lavatories are very satisfactory. The addition of an artisan attendant to the male staff is recommended.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

A shelter has been erected in the female airing court of the lunatic wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse, and is said to be well adapted for its purpose. The erection of a bath-room and of a shelter in the male section of the wards was recommended, and plans of these buildings are being prepared. The patients are reported to be suitably provided for, and their industrial occupation is well attended to. The wards were found in good order.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The wards in the Edinburgh Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, which have since 1873 afforded accommodation for lunatics, have ceased to be used for that purpose, and new and increased accommodation has been provided in the end wings of the poorhouse. The new wards are reported to fulfil their purpose satisfactorily. The day-rooms, which are on the first floor, are well lighted, comfortably furnished, and bright and cheerful in appearance. Each division contains a well-designed dining hall, and the lavatories and water-closets are of the most efficient kind. The number which can be accommodated in the new wards, which are only intended to be used for the insane until the new Edinburgh District Asylum shall be ready for occupation, is 143. The patients were found clean, and their clothing was neat and suitable. A marked improvement in the clothing of the male patients is reported.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are reported to be well provided for in every way, and the wards are found in excellent order. Arrangements are being made for heating the wards with hot water and for improving the supply of water to the baths.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

Kincardine
Poorhouse,
Stonehaven.

The lunatic wards of Inveresk Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The inmates are well cared for and contented, and the establishment is managed with tact and ability. Successful efforts are made to engage the patients in useful work. The grounds about the wards are reported to be kept in admirable order.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Kincardine Poorhouse are reported to be satisfactorily provided for. They are well fed, and their clothing is excellent. The wards were found clean, in good order, and comfortably furnished. The water-closets in the airing-courts are being replaced by others of a modern type.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse,
Linlithgow.

The improvements in the bath-room, lavatory, and water-closets on the male side of the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse have been completed in a manner which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the wards. The food of the patients is reported to be of good quality and well cooked, and their clothing is excellent. The general treatment of the inmates is judicious and considerate. The wards were found in good order and comfortably furnished. The management of the establishment is commended.

Old Monkland
Poorhouse,
Coatbridge.

The requirements of the patients in the lunatic wards of Old Monkland Poorhouse are reported to be well provided for. The dietary is suitable and liberal, the clothing neat and of good quality, and the employment of the inmates is well attended to. The wards appear to be satisfactorily managed in every way.

Perth Poor-
house, Perth.

The new workshop at Perth Poorhouse is reported to be proving a valuable addition to the resources of the establishment, its chief advantage being that it renders it practicable to have all the male patients who are able to work engaged in a suitable way and under healthy conditions. The patients were found well and liberally provided for and treated with kindness and much consideration. The wards were scrupulously clean, in good order, and comfortably furnished.

Wigtown
Poorhouse,
Stranraer.

Many improvements are reported to have been effected in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. A new and commodious porch, which serves as a shoe-room, has been erected at the entrance to the male wards, porcelain baths and wash-hand basins have been provided for both the male and female wards, the floors of the bath-rooms, sculleries, and water-closets have been tiled, and the floors of the male day-room and dormitory have been relaid with pitch pine. The drainage system of the poorhouse has been completely reconstructed. The bedding has been improved by new ticking and by the re-teasing the mattresses and bolsters. The changes make the wards suit their purpose in a more efficient manner than heretofore, and the latest visit paid to them is reported to have left a pleasing impression.

(e) TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The reports on the Baldovan Institution show that the population is rapidly increasing, the admission rate during the year being the highest in the history of the institution, and the number resident the largest yet recorded. The new schoolroom is reported to be already too small for the number of children capable of deriving benefit from school teaching and discipline, and it is also pointed out that the kitchen, stores, and laundry are inadequate in size and equipment to meet the present requirements of the institution. The extension of the buildings on their present site is found to be a matter of insuperable difficulty, and it is understood that the directors have under consideration plans for the erection of new buildings on a piece of land south of the present buildings. The alterations and improvements which have been effected in the institution are reported to have added to the comfort and cheerfulness of the accommodation. The condition of the children was found highly satisfactory. Those who are weak and helpless are carefully and intelligently nursed, and the children who are capable of being taught at school or of being trained industriously are reported to receive every attention. The management of the institution is stated to deserve warm commendation.

Present condition of Establishments.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

Attention is again drawn to the want of a large covered playground in which the children of the Larbert Institution can have exercise and games during wet weather, and especially during the winter months, when it is unsafe for delicate children to play outside. It is understood that the Directors are giving this matter careful consideration. The acquisition of two pieces of land, one to the west of the grounds and the other facing the entrance gate, is recommended as being most desirable in the interests of the institution. A great improvement has been effected by the erection of a neat railing in place of the wall which formed the boundary between the grounds and the public road, and a similar improvement is recommended along the boundary of the ground facing the railway, where at present an unsightly wooden fence stands. The management of the institution is reported to be conducted with great care and remarkable ability, and no effort seems to be wanting to make the institution fulfil its purpose in a successful manner. The children were found admirably cared for. They are reported to be well fed, their state of health most satisfactory, and their clothing warm, neat, and tasteful in appearance. Their training is judiciously adapted to their capacities, and the efforts to improve their habits and to develop their capabilities are reported to be attended with gratifying success.

Larbert National Institution.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth.

Establishment
for State and
Criminal
Lunatics.

During 1897, 11 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

Lunatic De-
partment of
H.M. General
Prison at Perth.

H.M. General Prison, Perth—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1897.

C/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
38/97	Dundee Prison, . . .	4 Jan. 1897	C. B.	6 Jan. 1897	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft.
22	Edinburgh do. . . .	28 Jan. 1897	M. L.	28 " "	Assault.
169	Do. do. . . .	10 Feb. 1897	J. F.	10 Mar. "	Indecently exposing his person.
220	Dundee do. . . .	24 Mar. 1897	J. O'H.	25 " "	Assault on his son with intent to murder.
269	Barlinnie do. . . .	7 Jan. 1897	T. G.	8 April "	Theft by housebreaking and shopbreaking with intent to steal and prev. con. of attempted house-breaking.
306	Main do. . . .	23 Dec. 1895	J. H.	23 " "	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con.
339	Peterhead do. . . .	22 Sept. 1894	F. M'G.	30 " "	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft, &c.
485	Glasgow do. . . .	16 June 1897	T. H.	18 June "	Murder.
561	Edinburgh do. . . .	19 July 1897	C. H. O. W.	19 July "	Do.
676	Barlinnie do. . . .	19 May 1897	S. B.	12 Aug. "	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft.
1078	Glasgow do. . . .	14 June 1893	T. G.	30 Nov. "	Murder.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1897:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42.5	16.5	10	1	1	—	9	6	1	—

The inmates at 31st December 1897 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 34
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 15
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, 1
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, —
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, —
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, 6
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, —

Every section of the department was found clean and in good order. The inmates are reported to be well cared for and judiciously treated. Their employment in useful work is said to be well attended to, and everything that was seen indicated that the department is well managed.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires us to exercise supervision is regarded as of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1898, was 113. Of these, 47 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 40 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 73 were in houses in each of which there was only one patient, and which do not therefore require to be licensed.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relations of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

—
All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under jurisdiction of Board.

Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

—
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1898 was 2654. Of these, 1009 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1645 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special license.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings decreased during the year 1897 from 2667 to 2654, a decrease of 13. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 259. Of these, 124 were resident in private dwellings when reported to the Board, and remained, with their sanction, under private care, and 135 were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 21 were certified sane during the year, 14 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 109 were removed to asylums, and 128 died—the death-rate being equal to 48 per 1000.

The tabular statement below shows the number of private dwellings specially licensed for pauper patients, classified according as they contained, respectively, 2, 3, and 4 patients, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1897. It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, considerably more than one-half are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than two-thirds are females.

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1897	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.
		M.	F.	
Two Patients, . . .	323	231	375	606
Three Patients, . . .	86	59	189	248
Four Patients, . . .	42	60	102	162
Totals, . . .	451	350	666	1016

We present as usual in Appendix C the general reports by the Deputy Commissioners on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr Sutherland devotes his report chiefly to a description of the condition and care of the insane in private dwellings in Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and the Western Isles. Speaking of the differences between this area of Scotland and the rest of the country, he

Private Dwell-
ings Licensed
for the Recep-
tion of Two or
more Pauper
Lunatics.

says:—‘Not only does the area in question and the circumstances of its inhabitants differ materially from what is met with in the midlands and lowlands of Scotland, but the percentage of its insane poor on the Board’s register, as provided for in private dwellings—3·90—is nearly double that of Scotland as a whole. The rate of aliment, especially in the insular and more remote districts of counties in the mainland, is, owing to low rents, simpler living, relatively less wealth, and the fact that a larger proportion live with related guardians, a much lower one than in other parts of Scotland. The dwellings, as a rule, especially the insular ones, are much inferior from a hygienic point of view. Not less striking is the difference in the proportion residing with relatives (60) and with strangers (40). For Scotland, as a whole, the position is reversed, 37 residing with relatives and 63 with strangers. These differences are, no doubt, to a large extent explained by the relatively less capacity on the part of the people through poverty, or through less of the increasing wealth of the country affecting this area, to maintain their insane relatives in whole or in part, than in districts of the country more economically favoured. They may also, to some extent, be due to a lessening objection by members of a community to accept public relief for their afflicted, with the result that if mental defects, congenital or acquired, it may be, in advanced life, no matter how slight, are found to exist to such a degree as justify certification, as understood by the legal definition, of insanity, there is little or no hesitation in applying for or demanding it. In a proportion of cases which came under review, while the mental alienation was no doubt slight, it was sufficient to debar those affected from earning their own living. There can be little doubt, a quarter of a century ago, such cases received no relief, or, if any, it was as ordinary paupers. The hygiene of the dwellings and of the person of patients in the more remote districts leaves much to be desired, and falls far below that of the mainland. After three years I am not able to observe much progress, but, if anything, matters are improving.’

But although these remarks have a general application to the area in question, it would be a mistake to suppose that all of them apply equally to all parts of the area. For instance, in speaking of the patients in Inverness-shire he says:—‘The position of patients on the mainland portion of the county, with the exception of that of the few at Arisaig and Moidart, which resemble those in the insular districts of the county, differs little in the matter of housing, hygiene, dieting, &c., from that of patients further south; that is to say, it is on the whole very satisfactory, and calls for commendation. Speaking generally, the guardianship, the care, the protection afforded, was all that could be desired, and the medical and inspectorial visitation, upon which so much depends, was performed with regularity, and with a due regard to secure and maintain what was just and proper for the patients. Looking over the reports made by me to the Board, I find that there is a singular absence of any fault recorded as to dwellings, food, clothing, supervision, or kindly treatment.’ And in making similar observations on the condition of patients in Argyllshire, he says:—‘In an official visitation of this county the two extremes of what we find in private dwellings are encountered; that is to say, a

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Private
Dwellings.

—
General
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large number on the one hand are living under the most favourable conditions as to housing, provision, etc., and on the other, a large number under less favourable conditions, in consequence of the dwellings being poor and the relatives who contribute to their maintenance being in more or less straitened circumstances. This is not surprising to those who know the great social and economical differences which exist in different parishes in this county, perhaps more marked than in most Highland counties.' These differences are even found in the Western Isles, as he says, in another portion of his report, that 'the dwellings in North Uist are much superior to those of South Uist, and are as good as most of the crofters' homes on the mainland.'

In such islands as Lewis (including Harris), where the houses generally are poorest and cleanliness least attended to, it might be supposed, by those unacquainted with the circumstances, that the condition of the insane (who almost, without exception, live with relatives) would be one of misery. Dr. Sutherland's report shows that this is not the case. He says:—'The position and care of the patients in this island may, except in the direction referred to, be accepted as satisfactory. Their footing in the family is identical with that of other members, and much consideration and kindness is shown for them.'

Dr. Macpherson, in his annual report, makes the following remarks upon the care necessary in the selection of patients and guardians, and on the importance of placing patients in congenial surroundings:—

'Another year's experience and close observation has strongly impressed on me that the reason of the admittedly great success which has attended the system of boarding out asylum patients is that great care is taken in the selection of guardians and patients; and that the system of supervision arranged by the Board is so complete that errors of selection—which must of necessity sometimes occur—are speedily remedied. In the selection of suitable guardians, in country districts where aggregations of patients chargeable to large urban parishes occur, much valuable assistance has been given to the Inspectors of Poor of these parishes by the local Medical Officers, who, from their thorough knowledge of all the people resident in the district, are well qualified to advise. In the districts where the Medical Officer takes an intelligent and kindly interest in the welfare of the patients and the success of the system—and this includes the great bulk of the aggregations—the result is that there is seldom cause for any interference on the part of the Board. Occasionally in a licensed house one sees a new patient introduced, who, by incompatibility of temper, upsets the whole household arrangements and makes the life of the inmates, formerly a happy one, uncomfortable. Such a state of matters, however, cannot last for any length of time without being detected by the local Medical Officer, the Inspector of Poor, or the Visiting Commissioners, and it is then rectified, not necessarily by the return of the offending patient to the asylum, but rather by a careful assortment of patients, so that none but congenial patients will be boarded together.'

The cases which entail upon us by far the greatest trouble are those of persons of unsound mind (usually imbeciles) residing with

near relatives. These patients are very rarely 'boarded out' patients, in the strict sense of the word. They are patients who have never been in asylums and who have never lived out of their own homes. Their cases would never be brought under the cognisance of a central authority, except in a country where all insane paupers stand in the same relation to the central authority whether they are in asylums or out of them, and whether boarded with strangers or with their own relatives. The smallest parochial contribution towards the maintenance of such persons brings them upon the register of the Board as pauper patients in private dwellings; but our power to remove unsatisfactory features in their care, not amounting to ill-treatment or gross neglect, is necessarily much limited when the only chance of reform may be the separation of a daughter from a mother who is strongly attached to her. An attempt to enforce separation in such a case would probably lead to refusal to accept relief, and thus to removal of the patient from the poor-roll and from our jurisdiction.

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Private
Dwellings.
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Patients.

Speaking of such cases, Dr. Macpherson remarks:—'The cases most difficult to put on a satisfactory footing have been those of patients living with their nearest relations. It is not so much that the guardians are willingly or intentionally unkind as the difficulty in getting them to adopt a rational mode of treatment, and pay attention to cleanliness and habits conducive to a healthy and useful life, as far as the capacity of the patient goes. Yet these are the cases where one cannot take the same prompt action which would follow on any wilful neglect of instructions on the part of an unrelated guardian. One cannot at once order the removal of a patient from the care of an ignorant, wrong-headed—but perhaps affectionate—mother, to that of a stranger, or to the asylum. In many such cases persistent remonstrance secures some improvement, and ultimately the care may become fairly good.'

In such circumstances dangers of a sexual nature must exist. But our experience shows that they are not great, and they are unavoidable, because any attempt upon a large scale to render them impossible would only increase the evil, instead of lessening it, by removing from our register a large number of young imbecile women who derive incalculable benefit and protection from the regular supervision of local authorities and inspection by our officers. Occurrences such as are referred to must happen as frequently, if not more frequently, in countries where no system of inspection by a central authority exists. But they can only become the subject of official notice in a country where every pauper imbecile living at home under the care of relatives is, as in Scotland, under the direct supervision of a central authority.

In this connection Dr. Macpherson makes the following observations relative to the cases of two imbecile girls who became pregnant while under their mothers' care:—'In connection with these unfortunate cases I wish to call particular attention to the fact that, in each of them, the patients had always been under the guardianship of their parents. They were not thus, in the proper sense of the term, boarded-out patients. An examination of all the cases of sexual accidents reported to the

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Private
Dwellings.

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Reports on
Visitation of
Patients.

Board up to this time—and I believe all such accidents are reported—shows that by far the greater number of them happen to patients living at home. In most of these cases the danger to which the patient is exposed has been realised and commented on by your visiting officer, and every opportunity has been taken to impress upon the guardian the necessity for the most watchful supervision. In a number of them the feeling has been that the risk was very great, owing sometimes to indifference, but more frequently to a foolish and unfounded sense of security on the part of the guardian that no such danger could possibly come near their child. In such cases everything is done by argument and persuasion to try and induce the incompetent guardian to consent to the patient's removal to an asylum, or to more efficient private care. These proposals are, however, generally opposed in the most strenuous manner, and, if insisted on, would result in the removal from the roll of a considerable number who now benefit greatly by being under the Board's jurisdiction.'

Position of
Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts:—

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland District.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross District.
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.
	14. Leith District, consisting of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston.
	15. Midlothian and Peebles District, consist- ing of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the county of Peebles.
Haddington,	16. Haddington District.
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,	17. Roxburgh do.
Lanark,	18. Barony do.
	19. City of Glasgow do.
	20. Govan do.
	21. Lanark do.
Renfrew,	22. Renfrew do.
Argyll,	23. Argyll do.
Bute,	24. Bute do.
Ayr,	25. Ayr do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	26. Dumfries do.

Consisting re-
spectively of the
parishes of the
same names.
Consisting of re-
maining parishes
of Lanarkshire.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Position of
Districts.
Shetland
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. A considerable number of lunatics from parishes in Orkney are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, but not under a formal agreement.

Orkney
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

Caithness
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The enlargement of the asylum by the erection of hospital wings is in course of being carried out.

Inverness
District.

The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

Elgin District.

The pauper lunatics of the Banff District are accommodated in the asylum at Ladysbridge. Additional accommodation is required.

Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the Asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the East and West Poorhouses of Aberdeen, and of the Buchan Poorhouse. The accommodation of the Royal Asylum has been greatly increased by the completion of the separate hospital, and extensive internal changes in the main building have been determined on; but, in view of the increasing number of patients, the question of providing additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District requires to be immediately considered.

Aberdeen
District.

An application under the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, has been made to us by the Parish Council of Aberdeen for the disjunction of the parish of Aberdeen from the present Aberdeen Lunacy District and its erection into a separate Lunacy District. This application is under our consideration.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum remains in force. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in this institution and the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Kincardine
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, under agreements with the Forfar District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. In consequence of

Forfar District.

Position of Districts. the growth of the number of the insane, the asylum accommodation for the district has become insufficient, and immediate steps will require to be taken to provide further accommodation. An application under the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, has been made to us by the Parish Council of Dundee for the disjunction of the parish of Dundee from the Forfar Lunacy District and its erection into a separate Lunacy District.

Forfar District. Perth District. The District Asylum at Murthly and the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. The improvement and extension of the District Asylum, by the erection of two separate buildings for convalescent patients, has been completed, and the wings of the main building have been converted into hospital sections.

Stirling District. The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The population of the asylum has increased so rapidly that, although the new hospital has only recently been completed, it has been found necessary to enlarge the asylum by duplicating the separate block for easily-managed patients and by adding to it a dining-hall. If the increase in the number of patients continues the provision of still further accommodation will require early consideration.

Fife and Kinross District. The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. The fully-equipped separate hospital, recently erected, enables the asylum to meet the present wants of the District satisfactorily.

Edinburgh District. The Edinburgh District, which formed a part of the Edinburgh Urban or City District, now abolished, consists of the parish of Edinburgh. It is at present supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, which have been enlarged. The District Board have acquired the lands of West Bangour, in the parish of Ecclesmachan and county of Linlithgow, about fourteen miles to the west of Edinburgh. This property extends to 905 acres, and plans are being obtained by the District Board for the erection on it of an asylum of the village type, of which there is no example as yet in this country.

Leith District. Leith District, which also formed a part of the recently abolished Edinburgh Urban or City Lunacy District, consists of the parishes of Leith and Duddingston. It is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Midlothian and Peebles District. The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small

extent in the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become overcrowded, and plans are being prepared for an addition to accommodate 150 patients.

Position of
Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. An extension of the District Asylum has been completed.

Haddington
District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. A separate hospital for female patients is in course of erection.

Roxburgh
District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony District continues to be adequately supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie.

Barony
District.

The new District Asylum at Gartloch, for the City of Glasgow District, is completed, and the pauper lunatics of the District are provided for in that asylum and in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, which is owned and managed by a Joint Committee of the District Lunacy Boards of Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan.

City of Glasgow
District.

The new District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, for the Govan District, was partially opened in 1895, but the hospital section, which is a separate building, is not yet occupied. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in that asylum, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, in the Govan and the Barony Parochial Asylums, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland.

Lanark
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley, at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. The fact that these three asylums (or asylums of which the existing buildings are representative) were in existence in 1857, and provided sufficiently for the wants of Renfrewshire, made the erection of a Renfrew District Asylum unnecessary; but the maintenance of this arrangement for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the District in the Parochial Asylums is dependent upon the existence of agreements for the reception of patients between the two parishes which possess asylums, and all the other parishes of the District.

Renfrew
District.

Position of
Districts.

Renfrew
District.

The following shows the parishes of Renfrewshire for which each asylum provides accommodation at the present time :—

Greenock Parochial Asylum

Provides Accommodation for { Greenock.
Port-Glasgow.
Cathcart.
Kilmalcolm.
Gourock.

Paisley Parochial Asylum at
Riccartbar (formerly known
as Paisley Burgh Parochial
Asylum)

Provides Accommodation for { Paisley.
Neilston.
Renfrew.
Kilbarchan.
Houston.
Inchinnan.
Erskine.

Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw
Road (formerly known as Abbey
Parochial Asylum)

Provides Accommodation for { Paisley.
Eastwood.
Mearns.
Eaglesham.
Lochwinnoch.

Argyll and
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead, which has been enlarged, but a further enlargement on the female side is necessary. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is inadequate for an asylum of its size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum is overcrowded, and steps are being taken for its enlargement, by the erection of two villas, separated from the main building, for 50 male and female patients respectively.

Dumfries
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. It is understood that the Directors of the Institution have under consideration the question of providing new accommodation for the pauper patients who are provided for in the Second House, the male division of which does not afford accommodation of a satisfactory kind.

Want of Accommodation
for the Poorer
Class of Private
Patients.

VII.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We entered into a discussion of this subject very fully in our last Annual Report. We do not think it necessary on this occasion to do more than to repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accom-

modation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable. We have had reason to believe, since we last reported, that legislation in the direction suggested would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards, and we venture to express a hope that a Bill on the subject will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible.

Want of Accommodation for the Poorer Class of Private Patients.

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Increase of Expenditure.

The parochial expenditure for each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 14th May 1897. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 14,662 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £235,372 was paid; of which £215,849 was for maintenance in asylums, £15,646 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £44,618 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9259 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £14,267 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,778 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1859-1863 and ending with 1890-1894, extracted from Table XXIV., the average annual number* of patients relieved in each period, and also the actual expenditure and number relieved for the financial years 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1859-1863	2,587	£61,735	836	£14,695	1,706	£14,763	£4,031	5,129	£95,224
1864-1868	3,007	73,416	979	19,241	1,547	15,157	4,400	5,533	112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1894-1895	7,963	197,994	846	15,842	2,691	44,172	9,331	11,500	267,339
1895-1896	8,252	207,691	847	15,023	2,701	44,959	9,192	11,800	276,865
1896-1897	8,591	215,849	854	15,646	2,672	44,618	9,259	12,117	285,372

* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days on which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Increase of
Expenditure.

The materials do not exist for giving the expenditure in 1858 under the heads of this statement; but there are many reasons which would render the figures for that year, if they could be given, of little value for purposes of comparison. This remark applies also to the results shown by the first three quinquennials embraced in the statement, as compared with those shown by the four last. In the first quinquennial no District Asylum had come into full operation, and it was not until the fourth quinquennial had come to a close that all the District Asylums which had their immediate origin in the Lunacy Act of 1857 had been erected. One of the main objects of the legislation of 1857—the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics throughout the country—did not take full effect until the quinquennial 1874–79 had been completed, and if no increased expenditure had occurred up to that time, it would have shown either that increased accommodation was not needed or that the object aimed at by the Lunacy Act of 1857 had been carried out in such a way as to fail in its intention. The increase shown up to the quinquennial 1874–79 is therefore a natural outcome of the legislation of 1857, and a proof of the necessity for it and of its success. Comparing the results of the quinquennial 1874–79 with the figures of the financial year to May 1897, it appears from the statement that the expenditure on patients in Asylums increased from £138,278 to £215,849, or 56 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £12,790 to £15,646, or 22 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £17,787 to £44,618, or 151 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £173,664 to £285,372, or 64 per cent.

Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquennial 1874–1879 onwards is due to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient:—

	Expenditure per Patient.			
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1859–1863	£ s. d. 23 17 3	£ s. d. 17 11 7	£ s. d. 8 13 1	£ s. d. 18 11 6
1864–1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869–1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874–1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880–1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885–1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890–1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1894–1895	24 17 3	18 14 6	16 8 4	23 4 11
1895–1896	25 3 4	17 14 9	16 12 11	23 9 3
1896–1897	25 2 6	18 6 5	16 14 0	23 11 0

It appears from this statement that there was a gradual rise of cost per patient in asylums in the three earliest quinquennials; that in the fourth quinquenniad, 1874-1879, the maximum cost per patient was reached; and that the cost per patient in the three succeeding quinquennials shows a gradual fall to the year 1894-95. The figures for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 show again a slight upward tendency. With regard to the rise in the earlier quinquennials, it must be kept in view that few of the District Asylums had been erected, and that most of the patients recognised as requiring asylum care were provided for in the Royal Asylums. These patients were maintained in most instances at rates which were insufficient to cover the cost of their lodging and maintenance, and the deficiency must have been met out of the profits derived from the reception of private patients, which profits must, therefore, so far, have been spent practically in the relief of the poor-rates. When this came to be recognised by the managers of the Royal Asylums the rates were, from time to time, raised until they met, or more nearly met, the cost of keeping the patients. This rise in the rates of Royal Asylums did not come fully into force until after a time when the average expenditure per patient had begun to fall, that is, until after the maximum cost per patient in asylums had been reached in 1874-1879; so that other causes were no doubt at work which tended to raise the rates in the earlier quinquennials, such as a growing liberality of view in regard to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics; the increased expenses connected with the opening years of the District Asylums, which were coming successively into operation; and also, especially in the years during which the expenditure per patient reached its maximum, to the increased price, as compared with earlier years, of articles of food and clothing. Since the period 1874-1879, the fall which is shown by the statement is due, as will be seen afterwards when the expenditure under the various heads in District Asylums is dealt with, to a fall of prices, and chiefly of the price of food. The figures in the second column, showing the expenditure per patient in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are based, more or less, upon estimates by the authorities to which the poorhouses belong, and cannot be so accurately ascertained as those referring to asylums; but many of the remarks made in regard to the figures referring to asylums apply to them also, and the course of expenditure shown in regard to these institutions follows generally the course of expenditure in asylums. The column, however, giving the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings shows results which differ from those shown by the columns referring to institutions. The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics in private dwellings has been steadily increasing from the earliest to the latest years included in the Table, and is now almost double what it was in 1859-63. This increase is due in part to increased allowances to the guardians of out-door patients, both of those related to the patients and of those unrelated to them; but the greater part of it must be attributed to the fact that, in the earlier years, the majority of patients were boarded with related

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Fall of Ex-
penditure
per head.

guardians, who in most cases only received a contribution towards the cost of the patient's maintenance. The policy of boarding patients with unrelated guardians, gradually adopted by the larger parishes, brought about a change. The patients boarded with unrelated guardians soon outnumbered those under the charge of their relatives, and the preponderance in number of the former class over the latter has gone on increasing up to the present time. Unrelated guardians have naturally to be remunerated at a rate which not only covers the entire cost of the patient's maintenance but leaves a margin of profit, and the result leads necessarily to a large increase of the expenditure per head in the case of patients provided for in private dwellings. Both the number of patients of this class and the expenditure per head is, however, small as compared with the number and the expenditure in institutions, and the result does not therefore greatly affect the figures in the last column, dealing with the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics generally. These figures follow, it will be seen, the course shown by the figures referring to the expenditure per head on patients in institutions. Leaving out of consideration the complicated questions connected with increased expenditure which is due to the growth of the number on the roll of pauper lunatics, which growth has been fully dealt with in our former Reports, it will be seen that these figures afford evidence that, on the whole, the insane poor are being maintained by those intrusted with their care with a due regard to economy.

Summary of
Facts as to
Increase of
Expenditure,
and Fall in
Cost per head.

A mere comparison of the figures showing the expenditure on pauper lunatics in earlier and later years is apt to convey a false impression, unless the special circumstances are kept in view under which the increased expenditure took place; and as the knowledge of the fact that the expenditure in connection with pauper lunacy has greatly increased is often accompanied by an erroneous belief that the cost per head of maintaining the insane poor is also increasing, it may be useful to give the following summary of the facts to which attention has been drawn :—

(1) The increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor maintained in asylums, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) The rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to such causes as increased price of food, and also to the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

(3) In the five years 1874-79, the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics reached its maximum; and from that time onwards, although the expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings has been rising, the expenditure per head on their maintenance in institutions, and on their maintenance generally, has, notwithstanding a slight rise shown in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, on the whole been falling.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided.* In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
only slightly
represented in
Expenditure
Table.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the second last column of Table XXIII. They have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £14,267 in 1896-97.

Repayments
by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Contributions
from State
Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1896-97 was equal to about 4s. 2d. per week for each patient for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any excess of expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty-one years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.			
For the year ending		For the year ending	
14th May 1875,	£59,483	14th May 1887,	£88,258
„ 1876,	62,637	„ 1888,	89,072
„ 1877,	65,470	„ 1889,	91,335
„ 1878,	68,533	„ 1890,	90,474
„ 1879,	71,272	„ 1891,	90,450
„ 1880,	73,833	„ 1892,	115,574
„ 1881,	76,856	„ 1893,	115,717
„ 1882,	79,711	„ 1894,	115,789
„ 1883,	81,495	„ 1895,	115,407
„ 1884,	83,089	15th May 1896,	115,761
„ 1885,	85,111	„ 1897,	115,778
„ 1886,	87,164		

* See remarks on Table XXVIII., page lvii.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
Establish-
ments.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1885-86 to 1896-97 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d. a day, which is the same as last year.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1897, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 0¾d. and the highest is 1s. 9d., which, calculated for the year, would be £19, 7s. 9¾d. and £31, 18s. 9d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 9d. and the highest is 1s. 6½d., or £13, 13s. 9d. and £28, 2s. 8½d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 2d., or £9, 17s. 8½d. and £21, 5s. 10d. per annum.

Rates of Board
in Establish-
ments.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £32, which is the rate in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19 in the Haddington Asylum to £31, 4s. in the City of Glasgow Asylum. The latter may, however, be regarded as a temporary rate in the case of an asylum newly opened. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 5s. 2d., which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Craw Road, a small establishment, to £28, 7s. 8d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessments; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the

case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 13s. 1d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25, 17s. in the Linlithgow Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatics Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1896-97, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 8 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1896-97 for land, building, and furnishings, &c., was £146,077. A considerable proportion of this amount is owing to the fact that three large asylums were, during the financial year dealt with, in course of erection in Lanarkshire.

The second last column of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1897, was £704,610; and the last column shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1897 to £63,847.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1896-97, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1896-97 is £24, 5s. 2d., and after a deduction of farm profits the average net cost is £23, 6s. 10d.,* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 3s. 2d. per patient. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The foregoing statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1896-97, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients
in District
Asylums.

No.	YEAR 1896-97 DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainten- ance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll,	9 8 5	0 10 1	0 2 1	1 12 10	6 14 9	4 6 3	22 9 2
2	Ayr,	9 7 8	0 12 0	0 5 9	2 3 10	6 0 10	5 16 7	24 0 2
3	Banff,	9 8 3	0 10 8	0 5 9	2 0 0	5 0 6	5 2 11	22 2 7
4	Elgin,	8 14 4	0 14 1	0 6 2	1 9 1	5 7 6	6 6 3	22 9 7
5	Fife,	10 9 6	0 9 4	0 3 7	2 1 4	5 17 6	6 7 8	25 3 11
6	Govan,	10 14 10	0 10 8	0 1 9	0 5 7	6 18 9	8 1 8	26 8 6
7	Haddington,	8 15 2	0 9 5	0 7 8	1 10 2	6 5 2	5 0 2	22 2 6
8	Inverness,	9 2 10	0 10 6	0 2 11	2 9 8	6 0 11	6 5 6	24 7 1
9	Kirklands,	8 17 6	0 7 7	0 4 11	1 12 2	7 8 7	4 4 7	22 11 9
10	Lanark,	9 4 9	0 9 4	0 2 9	1 7 11	7 14 11	4 11 7	23 7 1
11	Midlothian,	9 3 5	0 8 11	0 7 4	1 13 9	7 16 8	7 3 8	26 9 4
12	Perth,	9 4 0	0 8 4	0 5 0	2 12 5	6 11 4	7 0 0	25 17 2
13	Roxburgh,	10 0 4	0 9 9	0 2 11	1 17 4	7 14 8	4 19 4	24 18 10
14	Stirling,	10 0 5	0 11 3	0 3 11	1 10 8	6 8 4	6 5 10	24 14 10
	Average,	9 11 2	0 10 1	0 4 1	1 16 3	6 11 8	5 17 1	24 5 2

This statement shows that in the year 1896-97 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £10, 14s. 10d. per patient, in the Govan Asylum; and the lowest £8, 14s. 4d., in Elgin Asylum, which is 16s. 10d. below the average of all District Asylums.

Expenditure
on Mainte-
nance of Patients
in District
Asylums dur-
ing past
fourteen years.

The following statement shows the expenditure in District Asylums during each of the fourteen years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883-84	11 15 0	0 9 3	0 5 7	1 14 5	6 4 0	5 1 4	25 4 8
1884-85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885-86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886-87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887-88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888-89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889-90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890-91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891-92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892-93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893-94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9
1894-95	9 14 6	0 9 6	0 4 6	1 15 1	6 6 5	5 15 8	24 0 11
1895-96	9 16 1	0 10 3	0 4 8	1 16 2	6 12 3	5 8 9	24 2 10
1896-97	9 11 2	0 10 1	0 4 1	1 16 3	6 11 8	5 17 1	24 5 2

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been a slight rise, the total expenses in the first year dealt with being £25, 4s. 8d. per patient, and in the last £24, 5s. 2d. The main decrease has occurred under the head 'Food,' and must be chiefly attributed to a fall in the price of provisions. The figures, generally, afford proof that District Lunacy Boards are showing a due regard to economy in their arrangements for the maintenance of patients in the asylums under their management.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Expenditure
on Maintenance
of Patients
in District
Asylums during
past
fourteen years.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1896-97; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed in
District
Asylums.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Quantities
and Values of
Articles supplied
by Farms
and Gardens
of District
Asylums.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1896-97 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

Farm and
Garden
Accounts of
District
Asylums.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1888-97, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1888,	.	.	9	1893,	.	.	5
1889,	.	.	5	1894,	.	.	4
1890,	.	.	4	1895,	.	.	13
1891,	.	.	8	1896,	.	.	10
1892,	.	.	14	1897,	.	.	13

The figures in this statement, however, do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made

Dangerous Lunatics.

for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics,' do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as 'dangerous lunatics' does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Alien Lunatics.**X. ALIEN LUNATICS.**

During 1897, 35 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 12 were sent to England, and 23 to Ireland.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.**XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.**

At the end of December 1897 there were 860 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

- 524 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 285 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 51 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Lunatics under
Judicial
Factors.

Of the 51 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 18 were in asylums in England, 20 were in private dwellings in England, and 3 were in private dwellings in Ireland. Of the remainder, 4 were resident in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in Ceylon, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 1 in France, and 1 in Switzerland.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1898.

The Statistics
of Lunacy
from 1858 to
1898.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes :—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	1006
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	93
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	6754
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	870
Total, . . .	8723
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,</i>	359
<i>Total Increase,</i>	9082

It will be seen from Table II. of Appendix A, that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1898, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 14,906, showing an increase of 9082.

Increase of
Number since
1858.

The Statistics
of Lunacy from
1858 to 1898.

Changes in
Mode of
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time. The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1898.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	9243	6863	...	...
„ Private Asylums,	745	142	...	603	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	840	2340	1500	...	...
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	2767	963	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison,	26	56	30	...	...
Training Schools,	29	358	329	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	14,906	9685	603	9082

These figures show a decrease in private asylums, but an increase in every other kind of establishment, and also in private dwellings. Deducting the decrease of 603 in private asylums from the increase of 9685 shown under other heads, the figures give, since 1858, a net increase of 9082 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 156 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 40 per cent.

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

Table III. of Appendix A shows that at 1st January 1898 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 48 per 100,000 of population, which is two above last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 230, which is six above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 63, which is one less than last year.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 293, as against the next highest, 287, which was attained last year.

XIII. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF LUNATICS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Length of
Residence of
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

In Tables I. and I.A. of Appendix D will be found the tabulated results of returns made to us showing for each sex the length of residence of private and pauper patients in each establishment at 31st December 1897, distinguishing those who have been directly admitted, that is, who have been removed to the asylum direct from private care, from those who have been transferred from

other establishments for the insane in Scotland. It is necessary to make this distinction, because the statistical results shown by an asylum which contains a population consisting for the most part of patients recently transferred to it from other asylums, in which they may have been long resident, will be quite different from those shown by an asylum the population of which consists, to a large extent, of patients who have been directly admitted and have been only for a short time under treatment.

The following Table, founded upon the figures of Tables I. and IA. of Appendix, shows for each of the Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums separately, and for the Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses as a whole, the number of pauper patients resident at 31st December 1897 who had been directly admitted and transferred, the percentage of patients who had been transferred, and the percentage of patients who had been resident for various specified lengths of time :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Pauper Patients Resident in Establishments at 31st December, 1897			Percentage of Patients Resident who have been Transferred.	Percentage on Total Number Directly Admitted of Patients who had been Resident				
	Directly Admitted.	Transferred from other Establishments.	Total Resident.		For Under 2 Years.	For 2 Years and Under 5 Years.	For 5 Years and Under 10 Years.	For 10 Years and Over.	TOTAL.
1. ROYAL ASYLUMS—									
Aberdeen,	462	63	525	12·0	28·1	19·7	19·9	32·3	100·0
Crichton, Dumfries,	314	35	349	10·0	18·2	24·5	26·4	30·9	100·0
Dundee,	296	46	342	13·4	44·3	26·0	21·3	8·4	100·0
Edinburgh,	436	67	503	13·3	46·3	17·7	12·4	23·6	100·0
Montrose,	458	77	535	14·4	25·1	18·1	22·1	34·7	100·0
TOTAL,	1966	288	2254	12·7	32·3	20·6	20·0	27·1	100·0
2. DISTRICT ASYLUMS— (Excluding those recently opened.)									
Argyll,	320	65	385	16·9	16·2	21·9	22·2	39·7	100·0
Ayr,	395	63	458	13·3	33·9	23·3	31·1	11·7	100·0
Banff,	119	33	152	21·7	27·7	18·5	17·7	36·1	100·0
Elgin,	131	19	150	12·7	21·4	22·9	12·2	43·5	100·0
Fife,	388	98	486	20·2	29·4	17·0	17·5	36·1	100·0
Haddington,	97	33	130	25·4	19·6	26·8	18·6	35·0	100·0
Inverness,	454	74	528	14·0	32·6	25·5	18·3	23·6	100·0
Kirklands,	153	49	202	24·3	28·1	20·3	17·0	34·6	100·0
Mid Lothian,	137	73	210	34·8	24·1	28·4	26·3	21·2	100·0
Perth,	264	84	348	24·1	28·4	16·3	21·2	34·1	100·0
Roxburgh,	219	34	253	13·4	26·5	20·6	22·8	30·1	100·0
Stirling,	490	102	592	17·2	36·7	20·4	21·9	21·0	100·0
TOTAL,	3167	727	3894	18·7	28·9	21·5	21·3	28·3	100·0
3. PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS—									
Barony,	606	128	734	17·4	36·3	24·9	18·7	20·1	100·0
Govan,	137	20	157	12·7	47·5	10·2	17·5	24·8	100·0
Greenock,	202	20	222	9·0	37·1	19·8	21·3	21·8	100·0
Paisley (Craw Road),	89	13	107	16·8	28·1	29·2	16·9	25·8	100·0
Paisley (Riccarton),	168	31	199	15·6	38·7	25·6	19·0	16·7	100·0
TOTAL,	1202	217	1419	15·3	37·4	22·8	18·9	20·9	100·0
TOTAL IN LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES,	204	717	921	77·9	*26·2	*20·0	*17·2	*36·6	100·0

* These Percentages are calculated on the Total Number Resident.

Length of
Residence of
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

The figures relating to the three newly opened District Asylums—Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan—have been omitted from this Table. An examination of the Table shows that the number of pauper patients transferred from other establishments are distributed in fairly even proportions over the Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums which are included in the Table. In many cases the patients had only been for a short time under asylum care when the transfer took place. In the case of the Banff District Asylum, the proportion is more apparent than real, arising as it does to a large extent from the fact that the asylum consisted for a long time of two branches, for the interchange of patients between which formal transfers were necessary. It should further be kept in mind that by far the larger number of discharges and deaths take place among patients who have been resident for not more than about four years. After that period of residence the statistics of those discharged recovered and unrecovered, and of those who die, become similar to those shown among inmates of much longer residence; that is, they cease to show the characteristics peculiar to the statistics of those whose malady is recent and acute.* The results depend after that time upon other causes, such as the age of the patients, and action of an administrative nature. The fact, therefore, that an asylum contained many patients who had been transferred would not, as a rule, account for peculiarities in its statistical history, provided four or five years had elapsed since transfer took place.

The figures relating to the lunatic wards of poorhouses are not comparable with those relating to the other classes of establishments. Only harmless and incurable patients can be received into such wards, and 80·0 per cent. of the patients in them consist of patients who have been transferred to them from asylums. It will be seen that in all the other classes of establishments the largest proportion of the patients have been resident for less than two years, and that in the Royal and District Asylums the next highest proportion occurs among those who have been resident for over ten years. The Parochial Asylums show the highest proportion of patients who have been resident for less than two years, and the District Asylums the lowest. On the contrary, of patients who have been resident for ten years and over, the District Asylums contain the highest proportion, and the Parochial Asylums the lowest. In the case of individual asylums the differences disclosed are very great. Of the patients in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 46·3 per cent. have been resident for less than two years, which indicates a very rapid movement in the population, while in the case of the Crichton Royal Institution the percentage of those resident for less than two years is only 18·2. Similarly it will be seen that only 8·4 per cent. of the population of the Dundee Royal Asylum have been resident for ten years or over, while in the case of the Montrose Royal Asylum, no less than 34·7 of the population are in that position. In the case of the

* See the 31st Annual Report of the Board, pages lvi.-lxi.; the remarks regarding the progressive history of patients admitted in 1868, at page xxiii. of this Report, etc.

District Asylums, the range of difference is even greater, being for those less than two years resident from 16·2 in Argyll Asylum to 36·7 in the Stirling Asylum; and for those 10 years resident and over from 11·7 in the Ayr Asylum to 43·5 in the Elgin Asylum. Though the Parochial Asylums show a high percentage (37·4) at the shortest period of residence, and a low percentage (20·9) at the longest period, the differences between the various asylums, though considerable, is not so strongly marked as in the case of the Royal and District Asylums. In examining the percentages of patients resident for ten years and over, certain circumstances affecting the number of unrecovered patients discharged have to be taken into consideration, such as the existence or otherwise in the county or counties which the asylum serves of lunatic wards of poorhouses to which patients who are easily managed and are yet unfitted for private care may be drafted; and also perhaps to differences due to the social conditions prevailing in the counties which the asylums serve. But making every allowance for such causes of difference, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that the large proportion of patients who have been resident for over ten years in some asylums must in great measure be due, not to any difference in the class of patient, but to inaction in bringing about the removal of patients who have ceased to need or benefit by asylum care, either on the part of the parochial authorities, or the asylum authorities, or both.

The following Table shows the length of residence of private patients in Royal, District, and Private Asylums respectively:—

ASYLUMS.	Of Total Number of Private Patients Resident at 31st December 1897			Percentage of Patients Resident who have been Transferred.	Percentage on Total Number Directly Admitted of Private Patients who had been Resident				
	Directly Admitted.	Transferred from other Establishments.	Total Resident.		For Under 2 Years.	For 2 Years and Under 5 Years.	For 5 Years and Under 10 Years.	For 10 Years and Over.	
Royal, - -	1524	221	1745	12·6	30·0	20·7	18·4	30·9	100·0
District, - -	109	22	131	16·8	36·7	22·9	18·3	22·0	100·0
Private, - -	118	17	135	12·6	33·0	10·2	21·2	35·6	100·0
TOTALS, -	1751	260	2011	12·9	30·6	20·1	18·6	30·7	100·0

It appears from this Table that in the case of the Royal Asylums, in which by far the larger number of private patients are resident, the percentage resident for ten years and over is somewhat higher than in the case of pauper patients resident in Royal Asylums as a whole. But the Montrose and the Aberdeen Asylums, and the Crichton Institution, all reach a higher percentage of pauper patients who have been resident for long periods than is shown for private patients in the Royal Asylums as a whole, though in the latter case there are no inducements of a public nature such as might be supposed to lead to the removal of pauper patients.

Length of
Residence of
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

It is hoped that the figures in the Tables I. and IA. of the Appendix may prove useful to those who may have occasion to discuss the recovery rate, the death rate, and the various causes of death in individual asylums.

Ages of the
Insane.

XIV. THE AGES OF THE INSANE.

In our Thirty-first Annual Report, 1889, we obtained returns showing the ages of the patients on the register of the Board at 1st November 1887, and the ages of those admitted to establishments or who died or were discharged during the years 1885-86. A discussion of the Tables prepared from these returns will be found on pages lxi.-lxxi. of the Report referred to. We have again obtained returns of the same character, the results of which will be found in Tables II. to V. of the Appendix D to this Report. These Tables show at quinquennial periods the ages of private and of pauper lunatics resident in each establishment at 31st December 1897; the ages of private and of pauper patients admitted to each establishment during the years 1896-97; the ages at death of private and pauper patients who died in each establishment during the years 1896-97; and the ages of pauper patients in private dwellings at 31st December 1897. Tables VI. and VII. contain summaries of Tables II., III. and IV.; and Tables VIII. to XII. contain further summaries of the returns, and various calculations founded thereon.

Ages of the
Insane Resi-
dent in Estab-
lishments and
Private
Dwellings.

AGES OF THE INSANE RESIDENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

It appears from Table VIII. that the age periods which yield a number of lunatics exceeding 9 per cent. of the total are those between the ages of 30 and 60, the number between these ages being 9474, while 2096 were below and 2911 were above these ages. In Table VIII. the figures in each column which indicate a number above 9 per cent. of the whole number in the column are printed in special type. On comparing this Table with the similar Table published in our Thirty-first Annual Report, and dealing with statistics of about ten years ago, certain differences show themselves. In 1887, the ages at which private patients were most numerous occurred between 35 and 65. In 1897, the ages which show the largest number of private patients are those from 35 to 60; in other words, there is shown a tendency to concentration in the number of private patients towards those at the middle period of life. In the case of pauper patients a different tendency is observable. Ten years ago the earliest age period which showed a number of pauper patients above 9 per cent. of the total was that from 30 to 35, and the same remains true in 1897; but in 1887, the latest age period which showed more than 9 per cent. was that from 50 to 55, while in 1897, the age period from 55 to 60 is found to contain a number of patients exceeding 9 per cent. of the total number; that is, the concentration of numbers tends towards those at the later period

of life. The following Table shows the total number of lunatics resident in establishments, divided into three groups, embracing early, middle, and late life, per 100,000 of persons living at each of the age periods dealt with, and the percentages of increase in 1897 at each age period:—

Ages of the Insane.

Ages of the Insane Resident in Establishments and Private Dwellings.

AGE PERIODS.	Number of Lunatics Resident in Establishments per 100,000 of persons living at each age period.		Percentages of Increase in 1897.
	1887.	1897.	
20 and under 30, .	174	204	17·2
30 „ „ 60, .	529	638	20·6
60 and over, . .	519	649	25·0
TOTALS, . .	414	505	22·0

It will be observed that the proportion of lunatics in establishments to the population of the country aged 20 and over has risen in ten years from 414 per 100,000 persons living to 505—that is, by 22·0 per cent. It will further be observed that the percentage of increase is smallest in the period of early life (17·2), next smallest in the period of middle life (20·6), and largest (25·0) in the period of late life. The change which has occurred will further be noted in the fact that while in 1887, among the general population of the same ages, the largest number of lunatics is found in 1887 in the middle period of life, in 1897 the largest number is found in the period of late life; in other words, the number per 100,000 of population, which in 1887 was in the middle period of life 529, is only 519 in the late period, whereas in 1897 the number in the middle period of life is found to be 638, but in the late period to be 649.

The following Table shows for the years 1887 and 1897 the numbers in establishments at three age periods of private patients and of pauper patients respectively, and the percentage resident at each period:—

AGES OF PATIENTS.	Numbers of Private Patients at each Age Period resident in Establishments.		Percentage of Private Patients at each Age Period.		Numbers of Pauper Patients at each Age Period resident in Establishments.		Percentage of Pauper Patients at each Age Period.	
	1887	1897	1887	1897	1887	1897	1887	1897
15 and under 30, - -	179	201	11·6	10·0	1109	1444	15·0	14·9
30 „ „ 60, - -	990	1333	63·9	66·3	5031	6565	68·2	67·8
60 and over, - - -	379	477	24·5	23·7	1235	1675	16·8	17·3
Totals, - - -	1548	2011	100·0	100·0	7375	9684	100·0	100·0

Ages of the
Insane.

Ages of the
Insane Resi-
dent in Estab-
lishments and
Private
Dwellings.

This Table shows that during the past ten years the two classes of private and pauper patients have not contributed equally towards the accumulation in establishments for the insane of persons in the period of late life. The percentages for the private patients show, both at the earliest and latest periods of life, a diminution, while, in the case of the pauper patients, the earliest and middle periods show a slight fall in the percentage, and the latest period a rise.

The following Table shows, for 1887 and 1897, the number of lunatics in every 100,000 persons living, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics, and between those resident in establishments and in private dwellings, and the percentage of increase of each class in 1897 of those resident at each age period :—

AGE PERIODS.	PRIVATE LUNATICS Per 100,000 of persons living in Scotland							PAUPER LUNATICS Per 100,000 of persons living in Scotland						
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.		Percentage of Increase of Private Patients in 1897 at each Age Period.	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.		Percentage of Increase of Pauper Patients in 1897 at each Age Period.
	1887	1897	1887	1897	1887	1897		1887	1897	1887	1897	1887	1897	
20 to under 30*	26	28	1	1	27	29	7·4	166	206	63	60	229	266	16·2
30 „ 60,	87	108	6	5	93	113	21·5	442	530	113	122	555	652	17·5
60 and over, -	122	144	17	14	139	158	13·7	397	505	178	215	575	720	25·2
Totals, - -	61	74	5	4	66	78	18·2	292	357	90	98	381	455	19·4

This Table shows that the percentage of increase of private patients, in the early life period, was only 7·4; that the largest percentage of increase is 21·5, in the middle period; and that, in the late period, the percentage of increase was 13·7. On the other hand, the pauper patients show an increase per cent. in the early and middle periods of 16·2 and 17·5 respectively, and in the late period an increase of no less than 25·2 per cent. The increased percentage of pauper patients in the late period was for those in establishments, 27·2, and for those in private dwellings, 20·8. It will be further observed from the Table that of private patients in establishments, the largest number for every 100,000 of population at the same age is found among the patients aged 60 and over, being 144, as against 108 in the middle life period; while of pauper patients, the largest number for every 100,000 persons living at the same age is found in the middle life period, being 530, as against 505 in the late life period.

It should be noted that the percentage of increase of private patients in establishments in 1897, as compared with 1887, was 24·1 in middle life, and 18·0 in late life, whereas in the case of

* In the calculations for this age period the number of persons living in Scotland have been confined to those aged 20 and under 30; but all lunatics under 30 have been included, that is, the patients, numbering in all 581, who are under 20 years of age as well as those of 20 and under 30.

pauper patients in establishments the percentages at the two life periods were respectively 19·9 and 27·2.

The following Table shows the average age of all private and pauper lunatics in 1887 and 1897 respectively:—

Ages of the Insane.

Ages of the Insane Resident in Establishments and Private Dwellings.

CLASSES OF LUNATICS.	Average Age of Lunatics.	
	In 1887.	In 1897.
Private Lunatics,	49	49
Pauper Lunatics,	45	46
Private and Pauper Lunatics, .	46	47

The following Table shows the average age of pauper lunatics for the years 1887 and 1897 in the various classes of establishments and in private dwellings:—

WHERE RESIDENT.	Average Age of Pauper Lunatics.	
	In 1887.	In 1897.
Royal Asylums,	45	47
District Asylums,	45	45
Parochial Asylums,	43	44
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	47	48
Private Dwellings,	46	49

These Tables show that the average age of private patients remains unchanged during the ten years to 1897, and that the average age of pauper patients has increased by one year during that period. It will further be seen that the average of pauper patients in Royal Asylums has increased by two years, that it has remained stationary in District Asylums, has increased by one year each in Parochial Asylums and in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and by three years among those resident in private dwellings.

The general outcome of a study of the figures in the foregoing Tables tends to show that while, from whatever cause, the number of patients under asylum treatment has increased during the past ten years, both in the case of those in youth and early manhood and those of advanced years, yet that the period of life which has made by far the largest contribution to the increased number resident are the periods of middle life and old age, and that this tendency

Ages of the
Insane.

Ages of the
Insane Resi-
dent in Estab-
lishments and
Private
Dwellings.

is specially seen in the case of pauper patients, and more particularly among pauper patients at the latest period of life.

It must be kept in view, as regards the proportion of private patients in asylums to the general population, that the number of private patients must always be largely conditioned by the number of individuals in the general community able to pay for their maintenance, and that there is therefore some risk of error in calculating their number upon the general population, unless wealth and its distribution could be shown to be keeping equal pace with the growth of population. It should also be kept in view in regard to calculations on the population that a considerable number of private patients are sent to asylums in Scotland from England and Ireland.

Ages of the
Insane on
Admission to
Establish-
ments.

AGES OF THE INSANE ON ADMISSION TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following Table gives the actual number of male and of female private patients directly admitted to establishments for the insane, that is, who have been removed to them direct from private care, at decennial age periods, in the two years 1885-86 and the two years 1896-97:—

Age Periods.	Private Patients.					
	1885-86.			1896-97.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 and under 20	20	10	30	24	7	31
20 " " 30	92	85	177	93	97	190
30 " " 40	98	132	230	108	118	226
40 " " 50	83	114	197	100	133	233
50 " " 60	54	73	127	72	102	174
60 " " 70	29	54	83	63	49	112
70 " " 80	11	26	37	14	24	38
80 and over	2	2	4	2	4	6

It will be seen that in the years 1885-86 the largest number of admissions, both of male and female private patients, occurred at the ages between 30 and 40. In the years 1896-97 the largest number of male patients is also found among those aged from 30 to 40, but among female patients for these years the largest number occurs among those aged from 40 to 50, and the preponderance of females at this age is so great as to make the period between 40 and 50 the highest for both sexes combined. At almost all ages, except the very earliest, the number of female private patients

admitted is in excess of the number of male patients admitted during both 1885-86 and 1896-97. Ages of the Insane.

The following Table shows in like manner the figures as regards pauper patients for the same years :— Ages of the Insane on Admission to Establishments.

Age Periods.	Pauper Patients.					
	1885-86.			1896-97.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 and under 20	117	87	204	163	151	314
20 „ „ 30	485	413	898	592	528	1120
30 „ „ 40	518	518	1036	665	646	1311
40 „ „ 50	361	433	794	555	535	1090
50 „ „ 60	251	350	601	344	389	733
60 „ „ 70	165	192	357	219	227	446
70 „ „ 80	75	76	151	98	136	234
80 and over	14	11	25	16	30	46

From this Table it will be seen that the largest actual number of pauper patients admitted for both sexes, and alike in the years 1885-86 and 1896-97, consisted of persons aged from 30 to 40. It will further be observed that in 1885-86 the number of males admitted exceeds the number of females until the fortieth year of age is approached, and that after that the number of females admitted exceeds the number of males. In the figures for the two later years a change is observable. The numerical preponderance of male pauper patients is found to be pushed on to the fiftieth year, after which the numbers of females predominate.

If the figures for private and pauper patients be combined it will be found that for both sexes, and in both of the two years previously dealt with, the largest number is admitted between the ages of 30 and 40, and that up to 40 years of age the number of males admitted predominates, and after that the number of females. Thus, owing to the large number of female private patients admitted between 30 and 40, the preponderating number of males below 50 years of age which occurs in the case of pauper patients in the years 1896-97 is no longer observable.

The following Table shows the annual number of private and pauper patients directly admitted to establishments for the insane per 100,000 of persons living at each decennial age period for the years 1885-86 and 1896-97 :—

Ages of the
Insane.
—
Ages of the
Insane on
Admission to
Establish-
ments.

Age Periods.	Private and Pauper Patients Admitted to Establishments per 100,000 of Population.								
	1885-86.			1896-97.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	Percent- age of Increase	F.	Percent- age of Increase	T.	Percent- age of Increase
10 and under 20	34	24	29	42	23·5	36	50·0	39	34·5
20 " " 30	88	71	80	102	15·9	84	18·3	92	15·0
30 " " 40	136	128	132	152	11·8	138	7·8	144	9·1
40 " " 50	126	132	129	172	36·5	155	17·4	163	26·4
50 " " 60	121	139	131	153	26·4	149	7·2	151	15·3
60 " " 70	118	114	116	161	36·4	120	5·3	138	19·0
70 " " 80	110	93	100	137	24·5	133	43·0	135	35·0
80 and over	78	39	54	84	7·7	94	141·0	90	66·7
Totals . .	96	96	98	123	28·1	110	14·6	116	18·4

This Table discloses several facts of interest. In the first place it shows a considerable increase in the number of admissions. In the years 1885-86 every 100,000 persons in the community sent 98 lunatics to asylums; in the years 1896-97 every 100,000 persons sent 116. The increase which has taken place has occurred at every decennial age period, and for both sexes; but the increase has been much greater among men than women. In the years 1885-86 the sexes contributed equally towards the population of asylums, all male persons living sending 96 per 100,000 to asylums, and all females living sending likewise 96 per 100,000. But in the years 1896-97 the male sex sent 123 lunatics to asylums for every 100,000 male persons living, and the female sex only 110. In the case of women the increase shown in the later years is 14·6 per cent. over the number shown in the earlier years; in the case of men this percentage is 28·1. The increase for the combined sexes occurs, as has been said, at all ages, but by no means at the same rate for all ages. In order that the extent of the changes which are shown in the later two years may be more easily apprehended, the amount of increase which the numbers in the later years shows over the earlier have been expressed in percentages. It will be seen from the percentages in the last column of the Table that for the combined sexes the highest rate of increase occurs at the two extremes of age, the two highest percentages of increase occurring in the case of patients over 70 years of age, and the next highest in the case of patients aged from 10 to 20. After these age periods, the ages which contribute most largely to the increased number of admissions are those from 40 to 50, and the contributing ages which stand next highest are those from 60 to 70. On looking more closely into the question of how far each of the sexes has contributed to these results, it will be found that in

1885-86 the number of males admitted per 100,000 of population exceeds the number of females admitted from 10 to 40 years of age, that the number of females admitted exceeds that of males from 40 to 60, and after that age that the number of males again preponderates. In the years 1896-97, on the other hand, it will be found that the number of male patients preponderates at every age with the exception of the very latest. In 1885-1886 the highest contribution per 100,000 of population towards the number of male patients placed in asylums was made by persons between the ages of 30 and 40, while of female patients in the same two years the largest number sent to asylums occurs among the female population between 50 and 60 years of age. The highest point for the combined sexes in the two earlier years is, however, touched in the decenniad between 30 and 40. In 1896-97 the ages in the general population which contribute most patients, both for each sex separately and for the two sexes combined, are those between 40 and 50 ; that is, for both sexes combined we find the highest point reached at an age period ten years later than in the years 1885-86. At the earliest period of all, the period of childhood and adolescence, the percentage of increase of female patients will be seen to be much greater than that of males. After that age period up to the age of 40 the increase shown by each sex does not greatly differ, but from 40 up to the age of 70 the increased numbers shown after the lapse of eleven years are found to be very greatly in favour of the males, and after 70 years of age to be as greatly in favour of the females. The extent of the changes which are shown by the two later years, as compared with the two earlier, will be more easily appreciated by examination of the following Table. In this Table private and pauper patients are shown separately as well as in combination. In the preceding Table these classes could not usefully be shown separately, as the number of private patients admitted at decennial periods is too small to yield steady results when calculated upon the general population at the same periods :—

Ages of the
Insane.
—
Ages of the
Insane on
Admission to
Establish-
ments.

These figures show that among the private class of patient no increase whatever of either sex has taken place between the ages of 10 and 40, indeed the females show a slight decrease. From 40 years of age to 70, and from 70 upwards, the increase is almost wholly confined to private patients of the male sex. Among pauper patients from 10 to 40 a rise is shown for both sexes, that among women being the greater, and being, as will be seen from the Table on page lxxii., mainly contributed by those aged from 10 to 20. From 40 to 70 a great rise is shown among male pauper patients, and from 70 upwards a still greater rise among female paupers. The percentage of increase at each of the three periods of life shown in the Table, beginning with the earliest, is as follows:—15·2, 20·9, 38·9.

Ages of the
Insane.
—
Ages of the
Insane on
Admission to
Establish-
ments.

On a review of all the figures relating to the ages of patients on admission to asylums, the question naturally arises whether they indicate a growing tendency to insanity in the community, or whether they merely indicate an increased tendency to make use of asylums as a means of treating, protecting, and nursing the insane. These figures, from the fact of their showing that persons at all ages are being sent in greater numbers to asylums, are to that extent consistent with the theory that there is a greater prevalence of insanity in the community. There is nothing in the figures which entitles us to say that they show no increased national proclivity to mental disorder or deficiency; but, on the other hand, when they are carefully examined it will be found that they disclose facts which must raise grave doubts in the minds of those who on a first glance at the figures may feel disposed to accept them as proving a greater prevalence of insanity, and perhaps of being a true indication of its extent. For instance, if the large increase in early life be noted as a proof of increasing tendency to nervous disease among the young, it will be found that the greater part of the increase occurs among females; and if it is suggested that this may be the effect of increased mental strain upon young women resulting from the higher education now supposed to be given to girls, we are again met by the fact that among private patients no increase at all is shown among the youth of either sex, and that the increased growth is wholly among the paupers. Again, if it be urged that a great increase is shown after the period of adolescence and down to the period approaching old age, it must be pointed out that this increase is far more largely contributed to by men than women. The assumption that insanity is increasingly prevalent is thus obliged to rest first on figures which appear to show that its increase is mainly among the female poor in early life, and then on figures which indicate that it is mainly found among the male poor in mature life up to old age, though the postulated early mental instability leading to insanity ought in the case of women to have expressed itself with increasing force later in life. But the assumption referred to is still more severely tried when the figures relating to old age are dealt with. It has now to accept as a fact equally substantiated by the figures that the increasing prevalence of insanity is not confined to women in early youth and to men in maturity, but is to a still greater extent overtaking those who have attained old age, and that its evil effects are much greater

Ages of the
Insane.

Ages of the
Insane on
Admission to
Establish-
ments.

among old women than old men. The view does not seem tenable that there are complex and obscure moral or social or physiological forces at work which are undermining the mental health of the community, and which, after flitting from the male sex to the female sex at various periods of life, are finally found to reach the climax of their effects among women of the poorer class aged from 70 to 90. These figures are not suggestive of the course of natural laws governing health and disease. On the other hand, they are quite consistent with the simple law that the manner of caring for the insane at various ages is influenced by what is convenient and suitable for each age and each sex. Upon the hypothesis that the asylum is year by year more freely taken advantage of for the protection, cure, and nursing of the insane at all ages, it is natural to suppose that in the case of young female pauper imbeciles there will be an increased disposition to protect them from sexual risks by removing them to asylums. That the percentage of increase among male pauper patients is three times as great as that among females at the period of life from 40 to 70 is also, at least to some extent, in accordance with what might be expected, when it is considered how much more easily an insane woman fits into the circumstances of domestic and social life than an insane man. The greater difficulty of providing under private care for male than for female patients is shown by the fact that of all the insane poor in private dwellings in Scotland the males number 1078 and the females 1576, and that among those of the insane poor in private dwellings containing two or more patients the number of male patients is little more than half the number of females. When, however, the ages between 70 and 90 are reached, and the bodily condition becomes such as to render nursing necessary, the two sexes are again on the same level. Bodily disablement being added to mental disablement, the appliances of an asylum become as needful for women as for men; but as a larger number of men have, as a consequence of insanity alone, already been placed in asylums before 70 years of age is reached, it is reasonable to expect that the female patients after that age should show a markedly greater increase of numbers. The figures given show that a greater number of lunatics are, from whatever cause, being sent to asylums; and they also show, as regards private patients, that the increase is confined to persons of middle and advanced age, and as regards pauper patients that, though the numbers admitted have increased at all ages, much the greater proportion of the increase is contributed by persons of middle and advanced age; but it does not appear that they can be safely relied upon as furnishing any larger inferences.

Ages at Death
of the Insane
in Establish-
ments.

AGES AT DEATH OF THE INSANE IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following Table shows at three age periods and for the combined sexes the annual number of deaths in establishments for the insane per 1000 of the number resident therein at the same age periods, respectively for the years 1885-86 and the years 1896-97:—

	Annual Number of DEATHS in all Establishments for the Insane per 1000 of Number Resident at the same Age Periods.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	
	1885-86	1896-97	1885-86	1896-97	1885-86	1896-97
Under 30,	45	32	56	52	55	49
30 and under 60, . . .	55	54	62	62	61	61
60 and over,	124	128	164	161	154	154
Totals,	71	69	78	78	77	76

Ages of the Insane.

Ages at Death of the Insane in Establishments.

This Table shows for private and pauper patients combined a slight fall in the death-rate in the years 1896-97. This is wholly due to a diminished death-rate among those at the earliest of the three life periods. The results shown for those of the middle and late periods are absolutely identical in the years contrasted. In examining the two classes separately it may be noted that the improved death-rate in 1896-97 in the early life period is shown both in the private and the pauper class; but the numbers dealt with are not large, and it would not be safe to attach much significance to these and other slight differences between the contrasted years which are observable when the two classes are separately looked at.

The following Table is based on the same figures that were used in the previous Table, but shows the death-rates in four life periods, distinguishing between the sexes :—

Ages of the
Insane.

Ages at Death
of the Insane
in Establish-
ments.

	ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS PER 1000 OF NUMBER RESIDENT AT THE FOLLOWING AGES:—											
	10 and under 30.			30 and under 50.			50 and under 70.			70 and over.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	In the Years 1885 and 1886.											
Private Patients, . . .	54	32	45	61	35	49	105	51	74	266	169	203
Pauper Patients,	56	56	56	64	55	60	91	86	88	264	241	249
Total, . . .	56	53	55	64	52	58	94	80	86	264	222	238
	In the Years 1896 and 1897.											
Private Patients, . . .	43	17	32	62	35	48	110	66	84	180	142	155
Pauper Patients, . . .	46	58	52	69	50	60	104	74	87	230	255	246
Total, . . .	46	53	49	68	47	58	105	72	87	218	226	223

From this Table it will seen that the improved death-rate in the years 1896-97 shown among patients under 30 years of age is wholly confined to males. The death-rate for females is 53 per thousand for each of the contrasted years; but in the years 1885-86 the rate, which for males was 56 per thousand, had fallen in 1896-97 to 46 per thousand. On the other hand, taking the pauper patients alone, an increased rate is shown for the male patients between the ages of 30 and 70, and a decreased rate for the female patients between the same ages. The increased death-rate in the case of male pauper patients may be noted in connection with the high rate of increase of male patients admitted between the ages of 40 and 70, already referred to in speaking of ages on admission. In 1885-86 the males show a higher death-rate than the females at all of the age periods given. In 1896-97 the males show a lower rate than the females, both from 10 to 30 years of age and from 70 years of age and upwards.

The various differences shown between the years compared are, however, insufficient to be regarded as having an important significance, and on the whole the death-rates for the two periods must be regarded as fairly steady.

Ages of the
Insane.

Ages at Death
of the Insane
in Establish-
ments.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT.
JOHN COWAN.
JOHN CHEYNE.
JOHN SIBBALD.
JOHN FRASER.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1898.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years, 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years, 1881	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1882	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1883	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1884	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1885	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
Average of the 5 Years, 1886	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
1887	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1888	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1889	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1890	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
Average of the 5 Years, 1891	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1408	2297	1767	9897	11664
1892	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
1893	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1894	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1895	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
Average of the 5 Years, 1896	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1897	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1898	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years, 1899	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1835	10898	12783
1899	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1900	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
1901	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1898 will be found in the Table following.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1898.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	34	6419
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of 5 Years. 1871-1875. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of 5 years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898.....	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1898.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
1876	3,552,183	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527
1877	3,590,022	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138
1878	3,628,268	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965
1879	3,665,443	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574
1880	3,705,995	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891	4,033,180	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892.....	4,063,452	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893	4,093,959	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413
1894	4,124,691	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455
1895	4,155,654	45	3	48	214	65	279	327	1479	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	206	62	268	314	1445	18559
1896	4,186,849	46	3	49	216	65	281	330	1493	18,786
1897	4,218,279	46	3	49	224	64	287	336	1521	18,884
1898	4,249,946	48	3	51	230	63	293	344	1533	19,121

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—e.g., the calculations for 1898 are made on the Population for 1897—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1898, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years. }		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years. }		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	180	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years. }		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years. }		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898	14492							

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1897, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Estab-lish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Estab-lish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9.7	34.5	44.2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11.0	38.6	49.6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11.9	41.6	53.5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10.0	41.9	51.9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9.4	40.1	49.5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9.1	38.2	47.3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9.6	42.6	52.2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9.0	44.2	53.2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8.1	39.5	47.6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10.4	42.7	53.1
1884	3,827,473	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9.9	40.4	50.3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8.5	39.7	48.2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9.1	37.5	46.6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9.4	38.7	48.1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10.0	40.3	50.3
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9.7	41.1	50.8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10.5	41.7	52.2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10.7	43.1	53.8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10.4	45.1	55.5
1893	4,093,959	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10.4	45.9	56.3
1894	4,124,691	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9.6	49.7	59.3
1895	4,155,654	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10.2	45.8	56.0
1896	4,186,849	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9.6	47.6	57.2
1897	4,218,279	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	10.5	48.9	59.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1853 to 1897; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number of Deaths during Year.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1853.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	650	77	85	176	280	88	70	110	136	30	47	23	33	141	149		
1854.....	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	650	77	85	172	266	64	80	123	113	35	55	27	33	146	130		
Average of 5 Years, 1850-1854.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
1855.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186	
Average of 5 Years, 1850-1854.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227	
1856.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223	
1857.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233	
1858.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	280	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230	
1859.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	108	385	476	103	114	297	329	33	27	166	182	57	32	238	251	
Average of 5 Years, 1855-1859.....	657	701	2860	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	33	27	170	196	43	43	294	239	
1860.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235	
Average of 5 Years, 1855-1859.....	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	139	169	54	38	233	285	
1861.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	13	230	241	57	43	259	280	
1862.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	60	47	291	275	
1863.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	203	53	49	303	275	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285	
1865.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	19	19	264	242	71	43	279	286	
1866.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	708	781	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	392	454	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282	
1867.....	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	409	14	22	190	151	52	49	296	312	
1868.....	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	599	74	115	398	435	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	723	796	3552	3783	229	283	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45	295	296	
1869.....	773	863	3789	3999	261	291	1297	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304	
1870.....	771	908	3884	4104	284	302	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	338	421	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378	
1871.....	788	914	3863	4234	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	18	168	195	70	51	403	342	
1872.....	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	386	341	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344	
1875.....	915	938	4279	4575	247	261	1640	1640	94	109	550	614	86	78	405	463	18	15	385	395	66	59	424	380	
1876.....	910	1023	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	30	23	266	262	74	57	364	357	
1877.....	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1763	1753	114	117	562	606	73	86	593	595	18	16	398	405	78	69	405	403	

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1897.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of 5 Years. }	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897.....	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1897.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874.	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years.	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years.	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years.	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of } 5 Years.	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897.....	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1897.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1870-1874.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	272	544	210	215	425	34.7	36.2	35.8	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	398	34.6	36.8	35.8	36.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34.5	33.8	34.1	36.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	5730.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2168	419	500	919	346	385	681	260	201	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3035.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33.1	32.7	32.9	33.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	268	359	628	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3160.0	3358.5	6518.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	250	203	503	33.3	34.6	33.5	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3254.0	3470.0	6724.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	392	462	836	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32.8	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	218	268	686	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33.3	33.7	33.8	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1893.....	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	362	645	318	363	633	34.6	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1894.....	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1361	1306	2607	461	500	961	359	365	704	323	335	633	34.4	33.4	33.4	35.4	38.3	36.9	9.0	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3822.4	7403.8	1203	1287	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	308	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
YEAR 1895.....	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	862	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.3	33.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1896.....	4104.5	4434.0	8598.5	1406	1499	2905	482	566	1048	345	383	836	336	318	654	34.3	33.4	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	8.2	7.1	7.6
" 1897.....	4325.5	4702.0	9027.5	1601	1586	3187	539	603	1142	469	399	868	367	379	746	37.0	33.7	35.3	33.7	38.0	35.8	8.5	8.1	8.3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1897.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.						Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	255.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	48.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.0	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5	50.0	56.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	1	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	35.6	31.4	38.5	35.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	139.0	208.5	41	45	86	14	25	9	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	35.6	45.3	34.1	35.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	208.7	34	51	85	16	18	4	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	35.3	40.0	47.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	1	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	6	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	97.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	5	13	8	15	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	26.2	32.9	30.0	51.2	32.9	30.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	6	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.7	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	53.8	50.0	33.3	53.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0	25.8	27.3	25.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	38.9	35.5	28.6	28.6	26.5	28.6	28.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891.....	47.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	29.8	35.0	29.2	27.7	35.0	29.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	24.9	26.9	18.8	39.3	44.2	18.8	39.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5
" 1893.....	56.0	101.5	157.5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30.4	22.7	25.4	17.6	32.5	37.5	17.6	32.5	37.5	5.4	5.9	5.7
" 1894.....	61.5	93.0	154.5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27.6	22.6	24.6	17.6	76.2	50.0	17.6	76.2	50.0	4.9	5.4	5.2
Average of 5 Years.....	52.3	104.4	156.7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31.7	25.1	27.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	22.9	48.1	38.3	6.9	5.9	6.3
YEAR 1895.....	60.5	87.5	148.0	14	21	35	4	5	9	11	7	18	6	10	16	23.1	24.0	23.6	28.6	23.8	25.7	28.6	23.8	25.7	9.9	11.4	10.8
" 1896.....	54.0	86.5	140.5	11	24	35	3	11	14	11	8	19	3	6	9	20.4	27.7	24.9	27.3	43.8	40.0	27.3	43.8	40.0	5.6	6.9	6.4
" 1897.....	51.0	88.5	139.5	15	26	41	4	9	13	6	7	13	5	5	10	29.4	29.4	29.4	26.7	34.6	31.7	26.7	34.6	31.7	9.8	5.6	7.2

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1897.
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Re-convicts per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	468.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	253.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	802.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	28.0	21.8	13.4	12.1
" 1876.....	457.5	565.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91.6	85.1	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	1065.0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74.5	66.3	40.0	39.7	11.3	9.7
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1115.0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67.8	56.2	38.4	38.4	11.8	10.4
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64.1	51.5	35.5	13.6	7.3	10.2
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	485	419	784	162	153	315	130	127	247	48	61	109	69.8	59.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	534	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	36.5	40.2	9.2	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	532	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	230	44	51	95	53.9	43.7	42.9	36.5	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	515	338	663	137	145	282	166	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	40.0	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	510	393	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	41.3	43.0	9.5	8.2
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	42.7	9.6
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	62	59	141	36.3	42.7	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.9
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.1	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.1	44.2	10.3	7.7
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	74	103	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329	335	654	136	141	277	84	117	176	77	77	193	46.4	40.1	43.0	44.3	42.4	9.1
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.3	9.3
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344	340	684	162	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.4	7.4
" 1894.....	783.0	885.0	1670.0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50.3	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	7.8
Average of 5 Years.....	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334	349	683	142	152	284	88	107	195	83	66	151	45.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2
YEAR 1895.....	782.5	887.5	1670.0	350	381	731	162	171	333	163	161	329	85	96	181	44.7	41.8	43.8	46.3	10.9	10.8
" 1896.....	733.0	826.5	1559.5	353	312	665	130	142	272	172	172	344	85	73	158	48.2	37.7	42.6	36.8	45.5	41.0
" 1897.....	699.0	773.5	1472.5	348	334	682	129	107	236	158	112	370	95	67	102	49.8	43.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	13.6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

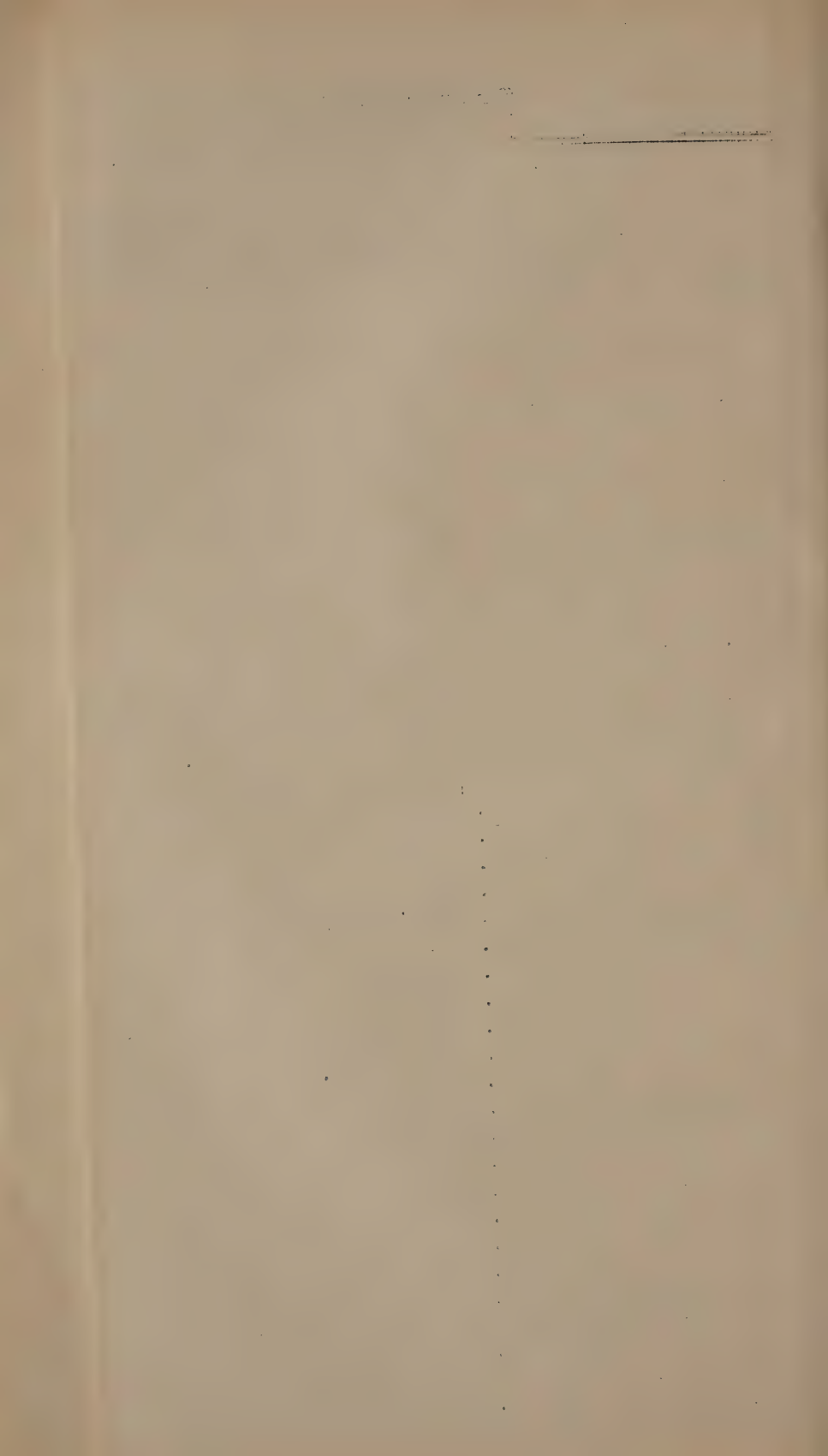
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1897.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	103.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.8	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	8.2	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	31.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8	
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7	
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3	
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4	
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3	7.7	5.6	6.6	
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.5	
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2	
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4	
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	113	...	7	...	...	45	72	17	25	42	15.4	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8	
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	8.0	6.3	
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8	
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	19	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9	
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5	
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8	4.1	4.8	4.4	
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	5.2	15.7	4.0	4.8	4.1	
" 1893.....	433.5	440.5	874.0	54	69	123	2	6	3	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.0	
" 1894.....	418.5	442.0	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	3.7	2.9	5.2	4.1	
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	5.2	4.6	
YEAR 1895.....	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	6.9	5.7	
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0	3.4	3.9	3.7	
" 1897.....	430.5	456.0	886.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20.0	27.2	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.2	

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1897.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.										THORACIC AFFECTIONS.				ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.			
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy. and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.										Dysentery and Diarrhea.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1870	2816.5	3134.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	62	26	39	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3	.
1871	2861.0	3193.0	259	280	116	111	44.8	39.6	21	23	17	13	43	14	9	14	30	34	34	51	38	28	8	17	8	8	6	8	5	9	1	12	31	40	8	8	.	1
1872	2933.5	3240.5	270	244	116	97	43.0	39.8	21	16	18	8	36	13	7	11	37	31	31	50	43	31	14	15	11	12	2	6	4	3	13	10	23	32	10	5	.	1
1873	2978.0	3315.0	298	269	131	113	44.0	43.9	21	17	14	10	51	13	2	17	29	22	43	51	40	21	21	19	10	4	10	12	8	15	5	12	34	51	10	5	.	.
1874	3055.0	3441.0	237	277	107	117	45.1	42.2	19	26	18	20	43	13	5	15	27	27	31	46	15	25	23	19	8	5	6	11	4	16	10	7	26	40	2	6	.	1
Absolute Annual Average	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	26.6	33.8	52.0	32.4	27.4	16.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	5.6	8.6	5.8	9.8	7.4	10.4	28.0	42.2	7.6	5.6	0.6	0.6
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5	2.3	5.9	12.3	9.8	12.8	19.2	12.2	10.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	10.6	15.6	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
1875	3159.5	3331.5	291	287	136	102	46.3	38.2	29	17	20	15	63	9	9	11	23	20	41	41	27	32	11	18	2	7	8	13	7	12	9	15	30	51	15	6	.	.
1876	3329.0	3735.0	297	238	148	118	49.8	41.0	33	25	13	15	57	11	16	17	20	20	44	47	36	31	16	27	5	14	7	3	5	7	8	14	27	53	10	4	.	.
1877	3422.5	3846.0	290	271	124	100	42.8	36.9	27	20	22	16	54	14	6	19	32	24	30	47	34	29	22	17	8	6	8	15	2	5	16	14	24	49	5	5	.	.
1878	3548.7	3974.0	295	283	146	123	49.5	43.5	22	30	12	17	56	10	11	25	27	15	37	43	34	30	26	21	9	11	6	15	4	9	12	9	33	44	6	4	.	.
1879	3710.5	4071.2	337	282	137	88	40.7	31.2	28	22	35	13	41	4	10	17	34	15	39	48	58	37	28	29	11	9	7	4	4	9	9	12	29	57	4	1	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	278.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	27.2	18.3	38.2	45.2	37.8	30.0	20.6	22.4	7.0	9.4	7.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	10.8	12.8	28.6	50.3	8.0	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.0	6.8	12.6	16.2	12.5	10.3	6.8	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.6	9.5	18.3	2.6	1.4	.	.
1880	3833.0	4167.0	287	323	119	119	41.5	36.8	31	25	19	12	47	12	5	18	30	23	29	51	36	35	27	32	13	17	7	13	5	14	12	27	22	38	4	6	.	.
1881	4001.1	4326.6	316	323	139	128	44.0	39.6	42	22	17	10	51	11	10	14	35	28	36	51	36	46	18	32	6	10	9	8	6	7	16	15	26	66	8	3	.	.
1882	4019.5	4384.5	351	322	134	121	38.2	37.6	39	29	27	14	58	13	7	16	33	27	37	65	42	39	30	25	7	11	12	8	5	6	12	21	34	55	8	.	.	
1883	4047.0	4429.5	343	354	150	128	43.7	36.2	39	31	21	18	58	15	7	21	31	35	42	55	52	31	24	41	9	14	7	7	2	3	10	19	31	57	10	7	.	.
1884	4098.0	4488.5	356	324	141	137	39.6	42.3	27	20	20	11	55	10	17	16	35	42	42	40	55	41	36	36	7	12	9	11	5	5	11	27	31	46	6	4	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2	9.2	17.0	32.8	31.0	37.2	52.4	44.2	37.5	27.0	33.2	8.4	12.8	8.8	9.4	4.6	7.0	12.2	21.8	28.8	52.4	7.2	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	9.4	11.2	15.9	13.4	11.4	8.2	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	15.9	2.2	1.2	.	.
1885	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14	7	18	36	29	37	48	48	34	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	23	28	52	8	1	.	.
1886	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10	8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	39	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	22	28	40	8	7	.	.
1887	4296.0	4550.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17	9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	31	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	23	18	46	7	4	.	.
1888	4411.5	4675.0	343	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	20	8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	49	17	9	14	14	.	1	15	21	21	52	4	6	.	.
1889	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	82	23	11	19	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8	8.6	18.6	41.2	36.8	40.6	48.6	45.6	39.6	30.6	39.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	12.4	1.2	3.4	12.4	23.4	24.6	47.2	7.0	4.6	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9	2.4	5.5	11.7	10.8	11.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	8.7	11.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	3.5	6.9	7.0	13.9	2.0	1.3	.	.
1890	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	29	14	90	18	13	21	43	54	34	49	56	54	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	13	26	29	42	8	1	.	.
1891	4703.0	5085.0	466	462	191	183	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	28	17	18	57	55	57	71	53	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4	.	.
1892	4777.5	5222.5	473	393	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	26	97	12	14	21	65	47	58	59	61	53	41	49	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24					



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Forty Years, 1858-97.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths at Numbers at 31st December of each year.								
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			Died.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths at Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
During 1858	163	237	8	6	161	243	404	18	13	31	11	16	27	56	87	38	1039	1877	11	5	18	11	22	18	52	5	54									
" 1859	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	31	55	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	14	15	14	57	53	55								
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	746	945	1691	14	15	14	14	15	14	57	53	55								
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	666	855	1521	9	11	10	37	53	89	62	59	62								
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	626	828	1455	12	12	12	36	49	85	57	59	58								
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	566	834	1399	6	8	7	35	43	78	6	52	56								
During 1880	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	604	912	1516	8	5	6	24	40	64	8	5	6								
" 1881	48	85	34	61	82	146	238	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	611	957	1568	1	10	7	36	58	94	4	5	5								
" 1882	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	664	1029	1691	4	5	5	36	58	94	4	5	5								
" 1883	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	17	26	8	18	24	40	41	81	790	1091	1811	6	4	5	40	61	101	7	5	5								
" 1884	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	30	62	92	7	8	4								
Average of 5 Years	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	21	31	39	70	868	1022	1690	6	6	5	34	54	88	6	51	53								
During 1885	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	1255	2058	2585	5	3	4	40	49	89	5	3	3								
" 1886	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	887	1303	2140	7	4	5	36	76	122	7	5	5								
" 1887	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	45	58	92	6	5	3								
" 1888	48	67	76	124	155	279	453	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	1403	2297	2707	7	10	9	45	62	107	7	5	4								
" 1889	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	1470	2445	2945	3	6	5	37	74	110	3	5	3								
Average of 5 Years	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	40	64	104	6	46	47								
During 1890	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	43	66	109	9	11	4								
" 1891	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	1462	1622	2435	6	8	7	57	105	162	9	11	4								
" 1892	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	1523	2519	2919	6	6	5	64	108	144	8	6	4								
" 1893	63	63	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	63	57	110	1552	2565	2965	8	9	8	49	71	120	8	8	4								
" 1894	56	78	107	122	163	200	363	7	13	20	17	9	26	58	58	111	1604	2677	3177	4	6	6	26	68	94	4	6	2								
Average of 5 Years	50	71	94	116	144	187	331	9	15	24	15	14	29	56	57	113	1501	1527	2537	6	8	7	44	75	119	6	7	4								
During 1895	56	74	83	104	139	178	317	8	15	23	6	11	17	44	57	101	1500	1600	2700	6	8	7	54	99	153	6	8	4								
" 1896	44	72	49	87	93	159	252	15	15	30	14	13	27	57	61	118	1601	1601	2667	16	9	12	41	69	111	9	12	3								
" 1897	61	63	58	77	119	140	259	6	15	21	8	6	14	52	57	109	1576	1576	2654	5	11	8	41	87	118	5	11	3								

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1897.

[illegible]

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1898

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1898; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1898.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																	
			In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.											
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.						With Relatives.						With Strangers and Alone.					
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1. Aberdeen,	286,977	388	481	869	229	524	753	98	104	202	22	31	53	39	51	90				
2. Argyll,	74,085	217	211	428	172	156	328	...	...	...	20	26	46	25	29	54	
3. Argyll,	226,386	287	358	645	206	254	460	55	54	109	13	22	35	13	28	41				
4. Banff,	61,684	105	110	215	76	70	146	...	...	...	16	14	30	13	26	39	
5. Berwick,	32,290	46	41	107	34	42	76	...	...	...	6	7	13	6	12	18	
6. Bute,	18,404	34	65	79	25	30	55	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	13	18	
7. Caithness,	37,177	84	101	185	50	54	104	1	...	...	25	31	56	8	16	24		
8. Clackmannan,	33,140	38	39	77	33	33	66	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	3	6				
9. Dumbarton,	98,014	96	118	214	73	80	153	19	28	47	...	1	1	2	4	12				
10. Dumfries,	74,245	96	98	194	81	86	167	...	...	...	7	5	12	8	7	15	
11. Edinburgh—																				
Urban Dist.,	433,994	446	527	973	231	251	482	76	77	152	17	20	37	122	180	302				
Mid-Lothian Dist.,		112	107	219	97	80	177	5	4	9	5	9	14	5	14	19				
Elgin (or Moray),	43,471	85	114	199	67	87	154	...	1	1	11	15	26	7	11	18				
12. Fife,	190,365	263	295	558	229	234	463	...	...	...	11	17	28	23	44	67	
13. Forfar,	277,735	401	586	987	259	360	619	86	94	180	13	26	39	43	106	149				
14. Haddington,	37,377	68	92	160	55	73	128	6	8	14	4	9	13	3	2	5				
15. Inverness,	90,760	235	242	477	139	118	257	...	...	...	64	79	143	32	45	77	
16. Kincaidine,	32,551	33	51	84	23	34	57	7	14	21	1	1	2	2	2	4				
17. Kinross,	6,673	11	22	33	9	19	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kirkcubright,	39,985	46	60	106	42	48	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Lanark,	1,091,644	1,436	1,499	2,935	1,196	1,142	2,338	48	51	99	3	8	11	1	4	5				
20. Linlithgow,	53,532	68	62	130	52	44	96	12	10	22	1	7	8	3	1	3				
21. Nairn,	8,516	17	11	28	14	9	23	...	...	...	13	17	30	7	7	14	
22. Orkney,	30,453	46	72	118	26	48	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Peebles,	14,750	13	22	35	13	20	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Perth,	122,185	258	240	498	178	177</														

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1897, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1897.				Number intimated during the Year 1897.	A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Patients.			Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.						
								Recovered.		Removal Poor-Roll.															
								M.	F.		M.										F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	313	399	66	87	80	71	78	8	7	34	36	7	8	15	35	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
2. Argyll	166	157	45	56	28	28	24	...	1	12	12	2	2	6	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
3. Ayr	262	293	30	37	82	71	81	4	4	41	31	9	7	26	26	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
4. Banff	73	70	25	43	20	18	19	...	1	5	10	3	1	2	7	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5. Berwick.	35	47	11	18	4	2	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute	27	30	9	16	2	2	8	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Cathness	52	50	29	47	12	14	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan	35	29	3	6	9	9	10	...	...	5	3	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumfries	75	107	3	11	38	38	27	...	...	6	8	...	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries	83	86	14	10	13	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh—Urban District	289	321	134	206	119	114	117	7	7	39	57	19	16	36	30	...	2	12	...	2	1	...	...	...	7
12. Edinburgh—Midlothian	105	87	17	28	18	17	17	...	1	7	13	4	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
13. Elgin	214	232	38	62	52	61	50	...	3	11	9	2	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Forfar	351	474	53	122	87	110	84	...	3	22	21	6	8	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15. Haddington	64	83	7	10	15	15	11	...	...	6	6	3	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16. Inverness	128	109	98	127	54	56	45	...	5	3	25	32	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
17. Kincardine	52	43	3	3	7	10	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross	43	44	1	3	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	48	44	11	3	9	3	9	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark	1152	1097	183	304	365	408	352	14	12	160	141	43	33	116	75	...	13	16	...	2	4	...	...	...	15
21. Linlithgow	54	56	6	9	11	19	11	...	...	5	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Nairn	11	9	3	3	7	2	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
23. Orkney	25	52	18	27	6	3	10	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	12	19	...	...	32	31	2	...	...	8	30	4	...	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	191	180	64	50	51	31	51	...	1	51	17	3	...	33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26. Renfrew	238	266	35	57	100	93	3	...	...	18	17	2	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
27. Ross & Cromarty	90	103	84	86	27	32	22	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh	52	71	5	11	18	18	16	...	...	9	10	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk	29	27	3	4	8	11	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland	27	115	13	31	50	49	43	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Shirling	27	28	15	23	7	7	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland	35	44	15	16	9	7	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtown	4402	4258	1054	1601	1357	1324	1294	52	57	562	606	150	135	405	403	61	63	58	77	6	15	8	6	41	87

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County, per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1888 to 1897, also of those at 1st January 1898 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1888-97.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1898.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1898.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1898.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1897.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	47	2	49	303	183	70	253	50	1516
2. Argyll, . . .	73	7	80	578	443	...	443	135	2419
3. Ayr,	57	2	59	285	203	48	251	34	1608
4. Banff, . . .	49	6	55	349	237	...	237	112	1924
5. Berwick, . .	35	7	42	331	235	...	235	96	1524
6. Bute,	60	3	63	429	299	...	299	130	1353
7. Caithness, .	42	19	61	498	280	3	283	215	3139
8. Clackmannan,	46	1	47	232	199	12	211	21	975
9. Dumbarton, .	47	1	48	218	156	48	204	14	1168
10. Dumfries, . .	47	1	48	261	225	...	225	36	1451
11. Edinburgh, .	67	2	69	275	152	37	189	86	1326
12. Elgin, . . .	75	7	82	458	354	2	356	101	2450
13. Fife,	48	2	50	293	243	...	243	50	1233
14. Forfar, . . .	63	2	65	355	223	65	288	68	1505
15. Haddington, .	73	3	76	428	342	37	379	48	1851
16. Inverness, .	71	18	89	526	283	...	283	242	2397
17. Kincardine, .	46	1	47	258	175	65	240	18	1329
18. Kinross, . .	70	6	76	495	420	...	420	75	1439
19. Kirkcudbright,	43	2	45	265	225	...	225	40	1981
20. Lanark, . . .	61	2	63	269	214	9	223	46	1509
21. Linlithgow, .	49	1	50	243	179	41	220	22	1328
22. Nairn, . . .	82	5	87	329	270	...	270	59	2172
23. Orkney, . . .	43	13	56	387	243	...	243	144	2092
24. Peebles, . . .	30	1	31	237	224	...	224	14	881
25. Perth, . . .	60	3	63	408	291	25	316	92	1477
26. Renfrew, . .	67	1	68	249	215	...	215	35	1495
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	56	18	74	464	244	...	244	220	3238
28. Roxburgh, . .	51	3	54	275	241	...	241	34	1234
29. Selkirk, . . .	45	4	49	216	180	...	180	37	931
30. Shetland, . .	48	15	63	380	199	3	202	178	2915
31. Stirling, . . .	59	2	61	275	230	7	237	38	1512
32. Sutherland, .	61	7	68	406	242	5	247	160	3507
33. Wigtown, . .	44	4	48	288	155	53	208	80	2257
SCOTLAND, . .	58	3	61	307	218	23	241	66	1606

* Calculated on Populations of 1891.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1897.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen Do. Montrose	222 2	224
2. Argyll	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth District Asylum, Argyll	1 54	
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	2	55
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	4	
	District Asylum, Ayr	149	
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	155
	District Asylum, Banff	34	
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	5	35
6. Bute	District Asylum, Argyll	15	5
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	14	15
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum, Stirling	12	14
9. Dumbarton	Private Asylum, Westernmains	3	12
	District Asylum, Stirling	27	
	Parochial Asylum, Barony	6	
10. Dumfries	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	156	36
	District Asylum, Ayr	1	
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	157
	Do. Edinburgh	362	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	44	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	14	
	Do. Saughton Hall	19	
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	43	440
	Do. Inverness	1	
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	44
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	118	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall	1	
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	135	121
	Do. Montrose	98	
15. Haddington	District Asylum, Haddington	26	233
16. Inverness	District Asylum, Haddington	26	26
	District Asylum, Inverness	112	
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	6	113
18. Kinross	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	6
	District Asylum, Fife	3	
			4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	3	3
20. Lanark . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	2	
	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . .	1	
	Do. Edinburgh . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . .	120	
	Do. Montrose . . .	2	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . .	1	
	Do. Elgin . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . .	26	
	Do. Govan . . .	112	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . .	52	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . .	167	
	Do. Perth . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . .	2	
	Parochial Asylum, Barony . . .	285	
	Do. Glasgow . . .	40	
	Do. Govan . . .	76	
	Do. Greenock . . .	1	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . .	4	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . .	5	
21. Linlithgow . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . .	10	899
22. Nairn . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	8	10
23. Orkney . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . .	11	8
	Do. Montrose . . .	4	
24. Peebles . . .	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . .	5	15
25. Perth . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . .	29	5
	District Asylum, Perth . . .	74	
26. Renfrew . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	3	103
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . .	5	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . .	1	
	Do. Govan . . .	1	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . .	102	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . .	32	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . .	96	
27. Ross . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	28	240
28. Roxburgh . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . .	51	28
29. Selkirk . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . .	5	51
30. Shetland . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . .	9	5
31. Stirling . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	1	9
	District Asylum, Stirling . . .	166	
32. Sutherland . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . .	12	167
33. Wigtown . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . .	15	12
	District Asylum, Ayr . . .	1	
			16
	TOTAL,		3,266

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1897.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	4	...	...	4
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	20	...	...	20
TOTAL	26	...	...	26

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1897.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1.	Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	108-0	130-5	34	36	15	14	9	5	7	10	44.1	38.9	6.5	7.7	
2.	Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	327-5	295-5	80	83	33	36	8	22	15	24	41.3	43.4	6.8	8.1	
3.	Ayr District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	205-5	211-0	37	37	18	15	5	4	13	16	48.6	40.5	6.3	7.6	
4.	Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	208-0	249-0	83	79	39	31	20	12	32	24	47.0	39.2	15.4	9.6	
5.	Orrington Royal Institution, Dumfries,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	75-5	76-0	19	18	5	9	7	2	7	26.3	50.0	5.3	9.2		
6.	Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	195-5	223-5	64	72	27	22	19	14	15	13	42.2	30.6	7.7	5.8	
7.	Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	198-5	203-0	32	36	8	13	71	40	15	13	34.8	36.1	7.6	6.4	
8.	Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	394-0	426-5	87	108	35	35	90	54	30	26	40.2	32.4	7.6	6.1	
9.	Fife District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	41-0	45-0	8	17	4	4	3	8	1	5	50.0	23.5	2.4	11.1	
10.	Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	140-5	227-0	43	79	26	35	25	41	19	27	60.5	44.3	13.5	11.9	
11.	Glasgow District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	181-5	227-0	51	96	20	39	28	49	20	32	58.8	40.6	11.0	11.8	
12.	Govan District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	192-0	185-5	47	51	18	31	9	19	20	13	38.3	60.8	10.4	6.9	
13.	Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	249-5	273-5	146	149	37	33	83	75	33	37	25.3	39.6	13.2	13.5	
14.	Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	441-5	463-0	193	200	55	90	32	94	53	50	28.5	45.0	12.0	10.8	
15.	Kirkcaldy District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	67-5	88-0	24	26	12	9	4	4	7	13	50.0	34.6	10.4	14.8	
16.	Leamark District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	229-0	251-0	69	62	25	21	9	12	23	23	36.2	33.9	10.0	9.2	
17.	Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	166-5	218-5	68	61	22	19	15	21	17	8	32.4	31.1	10.2	3.7	
18.	Murray's Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	25-5	7-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	192-0	226-0	68	61	22	19	53	31	18	10	32.4	31.1	9.4	4.4	
20.	Roxburgh District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	125-5	144-0	222	176	13	7	6	10	8	1	5.9	4.0	6.4	0.7	
21.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	139-5	121-5	58	74	19	29	11	9	9	1	32.8	39.2	6.5	0.8	
22.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	65-0	89-5	12	18	6	7	4	1	4	11	50.0	38.9	6.1	13.3	
23.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	267-5	251-0	90	88	48	56	10	8	17	16	53.3	63.6	6.4	6.4	
24.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	104-0	95-5	39	18	18	8	7	3	8	6	46.2	44.4	7.7	6.3	
25.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	252-0	198-0	113	73	49	31	21	19	17	17	43.4	42.5	7.5	8.6	
26.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	115-5	116-5	31	27	7	4	4	11	10	7	25.8	51.9	8.7	6.0	
27.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	40-5	59-0	15	12	7	4	4	1	2	6	46.7	23.3	4.9	11.5	
28.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	233-0	289-0	48	74	16	23	11	12	16	20	27.6	33.8	6.8	10.6	
29.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	273-5	341-0	78	86	23	29	15	13	18	36	31.5	33.7	6.5	10.6	
30.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	69-5	50-0	22	18	9	10	4	4	8	4	40.9	56.6	6.7	6.0	
31.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	172-5	170-5	35	54	6	29	4	10	12	14	8	17.1	53.7	8.1	4.7
32.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	123-5	149-5	33	36	18	24	6	10	8	5	54.5	36.7	8.1	5.4	
33.	Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. Total,	303-5	293-5	128	112	33	41	32	20	24	30	25.8	36.6	7.9	10.2	
GENERAL RESULTS,			4925-5	4702-0	1601	1586	539	603	469	399	367	379	33.7	38.0	8.5	8.1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1897.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	17·0	23·0	7	8	2	1	1	4	2	1	28·6	12·5	11·8	4·3
2. Mollendo House,.....	2·0	6·0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16·7
3. Saughton Hall,.....	26·0	39·0	8	15	2	7	5	1	3	3	25·0	46·7	11·5	7·7
4. Westermains,.....	2·0	13·0	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	51·0	88·5	15	26	4	9	6	7	5	5	26·7	34·6	9·8	5·6

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Barony, Woodilee,	356·0	365·0	153	160	43	43	68	65	46	22	28·1	26·9	12·9	6·0
2. City, Glasgow, ....	...	*43·0	...	39	...	8	...	87	...	9	...	20·5	...	20·9
3. Govan, Glasgow, ..	79·0	83·5	47	32	22	14	8	20	15	11	46·8	43·8	19·0	13·2
4. Greenock,	110·5	125·0	72	40	20	19	61	21	12	6	27·8	47·5	10·9	4·8
5. Paisley, Craw Rd.	47·0	57·5	15	20	6	5	4	7	3	5	40·0	25·0	6·4	8·7
6. „, Riccartonbar,	106·5	99·5	61	43	38	18	17	12	19	14	62·3	41·9	17·8	14·1
GENERAL RESULTS,	699·0	773·5	348	334	129	107	158	212	95	67	37·1	32·0	13·6	8·7

* Average of nine months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1897.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (East),.....	39·0	45·0	3	11	...	...	9	6	...	3	...	...	...	6·7
2. Aberdeen (West),.....	27·5	29·0	5	10	1	...	2	10	1	2	20·0	...	3·6	6·9
3. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	11·5
4. Cunninghame (Irvine),.	48·0	48·5	3	3	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	33·3	4·2	4·1
5. Dumbarton,.....	25·5	31·5	2	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	...	100·0	3·9	3·2
6. Dundee East,.....	43·0	55·5	7	18	...	...	5	13	2	4	...	...	4·7	7·2
7. Dundee West,	39·5	37·0	11	15	2	1	5	14	3	2	18·2	6·7	7·6	5·4
8. Edinburgh (City),.....	55·5	56·0	38	38	...	1	3	5	2	...	...	2·6	3·6	...
9. Hamilton,.....	14·5	20·5	2	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	15·0	14·5	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	6·7	6·9
11. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·0	18·5	3	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	14·3	5·4
12. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Old Monkland,	25·0	24·0	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4·0	...
14. Perth,	20·0	20·0	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	50·0	...	...	5·0
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	15·0	14·0	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7·1
GENERAL RESULTS,...	430·5	456·0	86	124	4	4	33	63	16	21	4·7	3·2	3·7	4·6

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	57·5	32·5	18	11	...	...	6	4	9	2
Larbert,.....	171·0	94·0	39	23	...	...	32	19	5	8
TOTAL, ...	228·5	126·5	57	34	...	...	38	23	14	10

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1897.

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																			
		Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.				Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . . .	327.5	426.0	22	34	10	15	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyll . . .	205.5	211.0	13	16	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ayr . . .	208.0	249.0	32	24	9	14	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banff . . .	75.5	76.0	4	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crichton Royal . . .	394.0	426.5	30	26	8	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dundee . . .	181.5	272.0	20	32	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh . . .	441.5	463.0	53	50	31	26	1	2	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elgin . . .	67.5	88.0	7	13	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fife . . .	229.0	251.0	23	23	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow Royal . . .	192.0	226.0	18	10	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow District . . .	125.5	144.0	8	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govan . . .	139.5	121.5	9	1	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington . . .	65.0	82.5	4	11	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inverness . . .	267.5	251.0	17	16	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kirklands . . .	104.0	95.5	8	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lanark . . .	252.0	198.0	19	17	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mid-Lothian . . .	115.5	116.5	10	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montrose . . .	275.5	341.0	18	36	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Murray's Royal . . .	59.5	50.0	4	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth . . .	172.5	170.5	14	8	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh . . .	123.5	149.5	10	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strirling . . .	303.5	298.5	24	30	11	10	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS, . . .	4325.5	4702.0	367	379	152	156	21	23	21	15	83	17	12	11	40	40	43	57	39	50	42

* The injuries in this case were sustained previous to the patient's admission to the Asylum.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of fore going place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.
	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.							
Mavisbank	17.0	23.0	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mollendo House	2.0	6.0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saughton Hall	26.0	39.0	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Westernmans	2.0	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehouse	4.0	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS,	51.0	88.5	5	5	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

Barony	.	356.0	365.0	46	22	26	13	5	2	1	19	2	...	3	4	4	3	8	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	...
Glasgow	.	...	*43.0	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan	.	79.0	83.5	15	11	10	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Greenock	.	110.5	125.0	12	6	6	3	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+	...
Paisley (Craw Road)	.	47.0	57.5	3	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Riccarton)	.	106.5	99.5	19	14	11	6	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	8	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...
TOTALS,	.	699.0	773.5	95	67	53	31	7	4	3	4	3	6	3	11	9	7	12	11	10	6	8	2	1	1	2	4	3	9	4

* Average of nine months.

† The injuries in this case were sustained previous to the patient's admission to the Asylum.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1897.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen East	.	39.0	45.0	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen West	.	27.5	29.0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan	.	26.0	26.0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame	.	48.0	48.5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	.	25.5	31.5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East	.	43.0	55.5	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West	.	39.5	37.0	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	.	55.5	56.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	.	14.5	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk	.	15.0	14.5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	.	21.0	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow	.	16.0	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland	.	25.0	24.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	.	20.0	20.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	.	15.0	14.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	.	430.5	456.0	1621	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	3	...	1	...	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1897.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.				Total Expenditure during the Year.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Govern-ment.	
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.			
1 Aberdeen	436	572	185,624	317,039	58.6	23.8	17.6	16,214	3,661	12 0	2,229	8 8	508	15 7	22,714	11 3	669	8 8	8,498	12 11
2 Argyll	292	225	118,473	156,232	73.8	15.7	24.2	6,569	17 3	.....	1,549	10 8	295	15 7	8,515	3 3	139	6 10	4,097	18 4
3 Argyll	351	407	163,463	281,819	70.5	15.7	24.2	10,874	1,374	0 11	1,385	19 3	575	7 7	14,219	16 10	1,418	18 0	5,713	10 10
4 Banff	109	133	63,215	78,859	67.4	32.0	32.0	2,832	4 2	.....	1,024	14 11	180	16 9	4,137	15 10	134	14 8	1,961	9 2
5 Berwick	32	69	28,696	39,594	72.5	30.5	27.5	2,832	4 2	.....	506	0 10	85	10 0	4,137	15 10	134	14 8	1,961	9 2
6 Breck	39	50	20,661	27,706	69.5	30.5	27.5	2,832	4 2	.....	506	0 10	85	10 0	4,137	15 10	134	14 8	1,961	9 2
7 Cathness	96	110	38,111	50,817	57.9	42.1	30.5	1,316	3 5	.....	426	14 10	31	19 0	1,594	12 3	115	3 10	746	7 1
8 Clackmannan	45	45	21,974	30,927	80.8	7.8	11.4	1,512	4 5	126 2 5	156	19 10	216	8 8	4,171	10 10	22	15 6	1,614	11 8
9 Dumbarton	112	142	47,795	51,191	66.6	26.2	7.2	3,242	4 1	799 19 11	275	8 3	171	5 6	4,489	10 9	341	5 2	1,938	10 10
10 Dumfries	108	110	59,003	71,763	66.6	26.2	7.2	3,242	4 1	799 19 11	275	8 3	171	5 6	4,489	10 9	341	5 2	1,938	10 10
11 Edinburgh	707	763	285,339	386,484	86.8	8.3	31.2	3,911	15 0	2,740 13 4	4,390	1 11	631	13 0	31,737	18 8	1,410	7 6	12,227	12 1
12 Elgin	96	139	55,416	71,167	77.9	22.1	30.7	3,077	19 11	.....	692	0 3	151	4 8	3,921	4 11	307	15 2	1,752	12 1
13 Fife	292	350	167,036	203,489	82.1	17.9	11.0	11,069	14 6	.....	1,699	11 0	494	8 7	13,203	14 1	1,138	9 9	5,350	14 7
14 Forfar	504	717	242,677	372,847	65.1	17.5	17.4	19,513	10 7	2,613 0 1	3,449	15 9	656	19 9	23,833	6 2	607	17 10	10,196	17 6
15 Haddington	85	101	48,190	59,948	80.4	9.6	10.0	2,559	15 3	268 1 5	237	12 4	115	7 8	3,180	16 10	152	3 8	1,498	19 2
16 Inverness	266	280	85,514	168,374	50.8	49.2	5.0	5,803	3 6	289 0 3	3,006	18 10	635	19 1	9,446	1 5	169	3 4	3,948	8 9
17 Kinross	44	47	20,485	29,367	69.7	22.8	7.5	1,649	19 8	289 0 3	98	4 8	42	8 1	2,079	12 8	81	2 3	794	5 5
18 Kirkcudbright	12	24	8,917	11,665	84.1	15.9	15.9	675	2 11	.....	75	9 3	17	5 3	767	17 5	118	6 11	280	4 2
19 Lanark	58	67	32,277	38,675	83.5	16.5	16.5	2,156	19 1	.....	252	11 1	85	10 9	2,495	1 7	57	15 4	1,058	17 1
20 Lanark	1846	1815	322,277	638,675	83.5	16.5	16.5	2,156	19 1	.....	252	11 1	85	10 9	2,495	1 7	57	15 4	1,058	17 1
21 Leithgow	78	71	33,458	45,743	79.4	3.4	17.2	52,475	13 3	2,019 10 1	8,794	2 4	1,733	6 11	65,022	12 7	3,436	3 4	26,946	7 1
22 Nairn	21	13	8,293	10,923	73.2	15.0	11.8	2,559	9 10	452 19 2	238	18 10	97	10 11	3,148	18 9	181	18 0	1,257	16 3
23 Orkney	51	85	27,757	38,127	64.4	35.6	20.3	544	5 5	.....	92	17 11	26	6 2	663	9 6	45	15 6	277	1 8
24 Peebles	13	25	11,432	15,370	64.4	35.6	20.3	544	5 5	.....	92	17 11	26	6 2	663	9 6	45	15 6	277	1 8
25 Perth	285	267	123,143	177,671	70.4	6.2	23.4	9,132	5 0	619 17 5	2,124	17 5	444	13 11	756	8 7	143	9 1	1,094	15 10
26 Renfrew	338	391	173,343	221,772	84.3	15.7	17.2	52,475	13 3	2,019 10 1	8,794	2 4	1,733	6 11	65,022	12 7	3,436	3 4	26,946	7 1
27 Ross	196	213	63,060	83,439	51.9	48.1	13.0	2,975	1 6	.....	1,987	5 3	321	0 2	7,159	15 11	173	40 1	4,761	19 7
28 Roxburgh	38	91	43,064	58,060	51.9	48.1	13.0	2,975	1 6	.....	1,987	5 3	321	0 2	7,159	15 11	173	40 1	4,761	19 7
29 Selkirk	37	40	18,366	24,648	87.0	11.0	13.0	2,975	1 6	.....	1,987	5 3	321	0 2	7,159	15 11	173	40 1	4,761	19 7
30 Shetland	59	70	21,128	20,650	89.0	9.9	46.3	1,316	16 8	22 10 11	503	6 4	136	3 6	2,311	2 4	53	18 1	566	15 5
31 Stirling	180	175	86,705	105,610	82.8	17.2	14.7	5,835	11 8	158 8 1	495	0 6	227	16 10	7,047	17 11	456	8 7	2,909	7 6
32 Sutherland	49	54	18,025	32,858	54.9	18.1	24.0	1,240	3 3	20 7 2	486	2 0	154	8 1	1,910	0 6	175	1 10	722	7 11
33 Wigtown	61	65	20,880	40,344	51.7	18.7	29.6	1,389	2 5	579 19 8	499	7 7	79	16 9	2,548	6 5	51	17 10	1,027	12 1
Totals & Averages	6926	7736	3,135,556	4,422,490	70.9	7.1	22.0	215,849	6 7	15,646 3 8	44,618	1 1	9,258	10 10	285,372	2 2	14,267	2 2	115,777	16 3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics
for each Year from 1859 to 1896-97.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
1864	66,488	16,797	14,892	4505	102,682
1865	67,633	18,570	15,107	3665	104,975
1866	71,855	19,483	15,236	4230	110,805
1867	77,199	20,310	15,152	4526	117,187
1868	83,904	21,047	15,396	5074	125,421
Average of 5 Years	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874-75	124,663	11,758	17,093	4288	157,807
1875-76	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876-77	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877-78	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878-79	151,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879-80	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880-81	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881-82	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882-83	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883-84	166,938	14,148	26,449	6780	214,265
Average of 5 Years	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884-85	169,681	14,641	23,184	6241	218,747
1885-86	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886-87	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887-88	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888-89	170,638	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889-90	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890-91	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891-92	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892-93	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893-94	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894-95	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895-96	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896-97	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in
each of the Ten Years 1887-88 to 1896-97.

ASYLUMS.	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-91	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles,	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Private Dwellings,	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 11
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1897.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.			In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 9	0 11½	0 10	1 5½	58·6	23·8	17·6		
2. Argyll, . . .	1 1½	...	0 9½	1 1	75·8	...	24·2		
3. Ayr, . . .	1 4	0 9	0 10½	1 2¾	70·5	15·7	13·8		
4. Banff, . . .	1 1½	...	0 9½	1 0½	67·4	...	32·6		
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 3½	72·5	...	27·5		
6. Bute, . . .	1 1½	...	0 11½	1 1	69·5	...	30·5		
7. Caithness, . . .	1 7	...	0 8½	1 3½	57·9	...	42·1		
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 4½	1 2½	1 0½	1 4½	80·8	7·8	11·4		
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 4½	0 10½	1 0¾	1 3	66·6	26·2	7·2		
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4	...	0 11½	1 3½	86·8	...	13·2		
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 6½	1 6	1 2	1 5½	60·5	8·3	31·2		
12. Elgin, . . .	1 1½	...	0 10½	1 1½	77·9	...	22·1		
13. Fife, . . .	1 4	...	0 11½	1 3½	82·1	...	17·9		
14. Forfar, . . .	1 7½	0 9½	0 11¾	1 4¾	65·1	17·5	17·4		
15. Haddington, . . .	1 0¾	0 11½	0 9½	1 0¾	80·4	9·6	10·0		
16. Inverness, . . .	1 4½	...	0 8½	1 1½	50·8	...	49·2		
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 7½	0 10½	0 10¾	1 5	69·7	22·8	7·5		
18. Kinross, . . .	1 6½	...	0 10½	1 5½	84·1	...	15·9		
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 4	...	0 9½	1 3½	83·5	...	16·5		
20. Lanark, . . .	1 3½	1 1¾	1 0	1 3½	79·4	3·4	17·2		
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 5	1 3¾	0 10½	1 4½	73·2	15·0	11·8		
22. Nairn, . . .	1 3¾	...	0 10¾	1 3½	79·7	...	20·3		
23. Orkney, . . .	1 7½	...	0 8½	1 4¾	64·4	...	35·6		
24. Peebles, . . .	1 2½	...	0 11	1 2¾	92·9	...	7·1		
25. Perth, . . .	1 5½	1 1½	1 0½	1 4¾	70·4	6·2	23·4		
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 2¾	...	1 1	1 2¾	84·3	...	15·7		
27. Ross, . . .	1 4½	...	0 7½	1 1	51·9	...	48·1		
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11½	1 4½	87·0	...	13·0		
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 5½	...	1 0½	1 5½	89·0	...	11·0		
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6½	...	0 6½	1 1¾	52·8	0·9	46·3		
31. Stirling, . . .	1 4½	0 11½	1 0¾	1 4	82·2	3·1	14·7		
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 4½	...	0 8½	1 2	54·9	1·1	44·0		
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4	1 6½	0 10	1 3½	51·7	18·7	29·6		
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4½	1 0½	0 11	1 3½	70·9	7·1	22·0		

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients. ¹	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	32 0 0	34 0 0	...	30 0 0
Crichton " " " "	24 0 0	32 0 0	25 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee " " " "	28 12 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " " " "	30 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Glasgow " " " "	...	...	...	40 0 0
Montrose " " " "	28 12 0	...	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " " " "	...	...	52 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	21 4 8	...	21 4 8	...
Ayr " " "	24 14 0	...	...	...
Banff " " "	19 15 5	...	...	...
Elgin " " "	20 0 0	...	25 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " "	24 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " " "	31 4 0	...	...	...
Govan " " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " " "	19 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " " "	25 0 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 2 0	...	...	...
Lanark District Asylum,	24 5 4	36 8 0	...	...
Midlothian " " "	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " "	25 0 0	...	27 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " "	24 10 0	32 10 0	35 0 0	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licences.)	³ Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	³ Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barony Parochial Asylum, . . .	28 7 8	29 18 0	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . .	22 16 1	32 10 0
Govan " " "	25 15 8	31 4 0	Paisley (Craw Road),	20 5 2	32 10 0
		28 12 0	Paisley (Riccartonbar),	22 16 1	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENCES.	³ Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	³ Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen (East), . . .	20 7 4	22 2 0	Hamilton, . . .	617 15 4	...
Aberdeen (West), . . .	19 8 11	20 0 0	Inveresk, . . .	19 17 7	...
Buchan, . . .	15 13 1	...	Kincardine, . . .	17 4 6	20 0 0
Cunninghame, . . .	17 18 7	...	Linlithgow, . . .	25 17 0	21 5 10
Dumbarton, . . .	24 5 4	23 8 0	Old Monkland, . . .	21 6 10	24 14 0
Dundee, East, . . .	21 2 6	...	Perth, . . .	17 7 9	722 2 0
Dundee, West, . . .	19 4 7	...	Wigtown, . . .	19 14 4	...
Edinburgh, . . .	524 2 1	...			

¹ Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

² £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

³ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

⁴ £29, 18s. for parishes generally, £31, 4s. for City and Govan Parishes.

⁵ Extraordinary expenditure amounting to £1,417, 15s. 5d., in connection with extended wards, has been met out of a special reserve fund and is not included in the cost.

⁶ Extraordinary expenditure amounting to £387, in connection with new heating apparatus, is not included in the cost.

⁷ Certain other parishes of Perthshire.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1896-97, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed, and Assessed for, by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1896 to 15th May 1897.															Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1897.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1897.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Loans.		Total.					
Purchase of Land other than Feudal Grounds, Lands.	Land.								Instal- ments in Reduction of Debt.	Interests.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1. Argyll (4),	164	1,584	.	35	313	2,096	172	1,821	1,060	722	1,782	17,259	3,900			
2. Bute (4),	152	4,458	.	85	40	4,809	143	4,709	451	585	585	3,029	1,000			
3. Banff,	24	379	.	.	114	4,809	100	4,709	.	478	478	17,990	2,500			
4. Elgin,	31	147	.	.	51	454	100	454	90	59	149	1,260	351			
5. Fife, . . . . .	.	1,652	.	68	61	239	20	219	301	374	675	9,899	850		
6. Glasgow, City (6),	5	32,295	1,510	6,738	380	2,050	948	1,802	1,500	985	2,485	30,564	3,000			
7. Govan (5),	3	30,128	21	2,639	4,104	44,652	101	44,551	4,000	4,018	8,018	190,154	10,850			
8. Haddington,	2	2,097	.	.	1,385	34,256	290	33,946	11,580	4,667	16,247	159,635	11,196			
9. Inverness,	359	7,436	.	386	93	9,192	119	9,073	383	360	643	7,563	600			
10. Lanark (5),	100	13,594	4,642	164	298	13,140	124	8,315	439	363	802	14,433	2,700			
11. Midlothian,	163	371	1	39	540	19,140	566	18,574	6,248	4,710	10,958	15,790	12,000			
12. Perth,	15	7,411	85	561	168	742	211	531	2,300	726	3,026	17,384	3,500			
13. Roxburgh,	2,542	6,842	127	1,358	153	8,225	359	7,866	895	739	1,684	25,162	2,000			
14. Stirling,	113	9,917	12	377	371	10,790	339	10,451	2,719	949	3,663	25,691	4,000			
									1,879	2,185	4,064	64,918	5,400			
Totals,	1,131	118,311	6,271	11,279	9,439	148,973	2,896	146,077	33,845	21,369	55,214	704,610	63,847			

(1) Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.
 (2) Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

(3) The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance accounts.

(4) The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 4 inclusive, is the combined expenditure of the two Boards: the expenditure of each Board on Miscellaneous Expenses and Loans is, however, shown separately, as is also the Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due and the Amount Assessed for.

(5) The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards, which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Argyll, . . .	414	1010	2 8 10	166	0 8 0	675	1 12 7	567	1 7 5	841	2 0 8	227	0 14 4	114	0 5 6	.	.	178	0 8 7	43	0 2 1	52	0 2 6	103	0 10 1	46	0 2 8
2. Ayr, . . .	442	1001	2 5 4	133	0 6 0	488	1 2 1	808	1 16 7	942	2 2 7	360	0 16 8	89	0 4 0	20	0 0 11	213	0 9 8	127	0 5 9	84	0 3 10	122	0 12 0	54	0 2 8
3. Banff, . . .	149	891	2 12 6	22	0 3 0	286	1 18 5	118	0 15 10	356	2 7 9	97	0 13 0	38	0 5 1	6	0 0 10	64	0 8 7	43	0 5 9	24	0 3 3	39	0 10 9	15	0 2 8
4. Elgin, . . .	156	374	2 7 11	44	0 5 8	218	1 7 11	147	0 18 10	302	1 18 9	99	0 12 8	32	0 4 1	4	0 0 6	68	0 8 9	48	0 6 2	72	0 9 3	48	0 14 1	81	0 10 8
5. Elfe, . . .	471	1540	3 5 5	105	0 4 6	783	1 13 3	673	1 8 7	1012	2 3 0	289	0 11 5	120	0 5 1	1	0 0 1	238	0 10 1	84	0 3 7	191	0 8 1	104	0 9 4	325	0 13 10
6. Govan, . . .	225	691	3 1 5	79	0 7 0	456	2 0 6	285	1 5 4	471	2 1 10	120	0 11 6	83	0 7 5	6	0 0 6	144	0 12 10	20	0 1 9	73	0 6 6	66	0 10 8	64	0 5 8
7. Haddington, . . .	146	323	2 4 3	28	0 3 10	205	1 8 1	121	0 16 7	379	2 11 11	84	0 11 4	37	0 5 1	2	0 0 3	48	0 6 7	56	0 7 8	53	0 7 3	30	0 9 5	33	0 4 6
8. Inverness, . . .	489	1168	2 7 9	159	0 6 6	761	1 11 1	584	1 3 11	1006	2 1 2	350	0 14 4	105	0 4 4	4	0 0 2	229	0 9 4	71	0 2 11	104	0 4 3	132	0 10 6	212	0 7 9
9. Kirklands, . . .	196	406	2 1 5	81	0 8 3	325	1 13 2	223	1 2 9	363	1 17 0	104	0 10 7	66	0 6 9	.	.	94	0 9 7	48	0 4 11	78	0 8 0	39	0 7 7	37	0 3 9
10. Lanark, . . .	428	1137	2 13 2	205	0 9 7	637	1 9 9	435	1 0 4	859	2 0 3	250	0 11 2	145	0 6 9	.	.	180	0 8 5	59	0 2 9	114	0 5 4	112	0 9 4	145	0 6 9
11. Midlothian, . . .	236	497	2 2 1	80	0 6 9	388	1 12 11	288	1 4 5	497	2 2 1	164	0 13 11	74	0 6 3	.	.	96	0 8 2	87	0 7 4	81	0 6 10	53	0 8 11	93	0 7 11
12. Perth, . . .	333	933	2 16 0	57	0 3 5	474	1 8 6	381	1 2 11	682	2 1 0	268	0 16 1	61	0 3 8	.	.	131	0 7 10	83	0 5 0	77	0 4 7	71	0 8 4	174	0 10 5
13. Roxburgh, . . .	259	679	2 4 9	111	0 8 7	604	2 6 8	314	1 4 3	627	2 8 5	138	0 10 8	53	0 4 1	2	0 0 2	91	0 7 0	38	0 2 11	74	0 5 9	58	0 9 9	60	0 4 8
14. Stirling, . . .	571	1868	2 7 11	224	0 7 10	999	1 15 0	779	1 7 3	1074	1 17 7	512	0 17 11	203	0 7 1	24	0 0 10	318	0 11 2	111	0 3 11	224	0 7 10	161	0 11 3	250	0 8 8
Totals and Averages,	4515	11418	2 10 7	1494	0 6 7	7299	1 12 4	5723	1 5 4	9411	2 1 8	3118	0 13 10	1220	0 5 5	69	0 0 4	2092	0 9 3	918	0 4 1	1301	0 5 9	1138	0 10 1	1589	0 7 0

¹ GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under ½d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above ½d.

² The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement of what has been worn out.

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1896-97.¹

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From MAY 1896 TO 15TH MAY 1897.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water		Salaries and Wages								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. ²		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE:—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	
6	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
62	0 3 0	679	1 12 10	142	0 6 10	745	1 16 0	1076	2 12 0	1340	3 4 9	372	0 17 11	2738	6 14 9	387	0 18 8	403	0 19 6	9298	22 9 2	— 191	9107	22 0 0	1. Argyll.	
104	0 4 8	969	2 3 10	156	0 7 1	1174	2 13 1	1183	2 13 6	1248	2 16 6	239	0 10 10	2670	6 0 10	425	0 19 3	664	1 10 1	10612	24 0 2	— 73	10539	23 16 11	2. Ayr.	
32	0 4 4	298	2 0 0	43	0 5 9	358	2 8 1	390	2 12 4	329	2 4 2	30	0 4 0	749	5 0 6	101	0 13 7	217	1 9 2	3297	22 2 7	— 506	2791	18 14 8	3. Banff.	
21	0 2 8	227	1 9 1	27	0 3 6	450	2 17 8	350	2 4 10	465	2 19 7	24	0 3 1	839	5 7 6	162	1 0 9	244	1 11 3	3507	22 9 7	— 272	3235	20 14 9	4. Elgin.	
212	0 9 0	974	2 1 4	108	0 4 7	1013	2 3 0	1084	2 6 0	1425	3 0 6	259	0 11 0	2768	5 17 6	686	1 9 2	661	1 8 1	11867	25 3 11	— 423	11444	24 5 11	5. Fife.	
64	0 5 8	63	0 5 7	61	0 5 5	971	4 6 4	658	2 18 6	903	4 0 3	.	.	1561	6 18 9	633	2 16 3	26	0 2 4	5946	26 8 6	— 146	5800	25 15 7	6. Govan.	
23	0 3 5	220	1 10 2	24	0 3 4	192	1 6 4	575	3 18 9	339	2 6 5	.	.	914	6 5 2	187	1 5 7	270	1 17 0	3230	22 2 6	— 365	2865	19 12 6	7. Haddington.	
142	0 5 10	1214	2 9 8	53	0 2 2	1143	2 6 9	1115	2 5 7	1646	3 7 4	195	0 8 0	2956	6 0 11	474	0 19 5	1043	2 2 8	11010	24 7 1	— 562	11348	23 4 2	8. Inverness.	
40	0 4 1	315	1 12 2	45	0 4 7	289	1 9 6	632	3 4 6	644	3 5 9	180	0 18 4	1466	7 8 7	250	1 5 6	168	0 17 2	4427	22 11 9	— 65	4362	22 5 1	9. Kirklands.	
64	0 3 0	597	1 7 11	115	0 5 4	835	1 19 0	1356	3 3 4	1763	4 2 5	197	0 9 2	3316	7 14 11	504	1 3 7	297	0 13 11	9995	23 7 1	+ 18	10013	23 7 11	10. Lanark.	
44	0 3 9	398	1 13 9	82	0 6 11	334	1 8 4	1101	4 13 3	649	2 15 0	99	0 8 5	1849	7 16 8	579	2 9 1	562	2 7 8	6246	26 9 4	— 376	5870	24 17 5	11. Midlothian.	
36	0 5 9	873	2 12 5	115	0 6 11	812	2 8 9	977	2 18 8	965	2 17 11	246	0 14 9	2188	6 11 4	552	1 13 2	583	1 15 0	8611	25 17 2	— 342	8269	24 16 8	12. Perth.	
37	0 4 5	483	1 17 4	33	0 2 7	538	2 1 7	1137	4 7 9	714	2 15 2	152	0 11 9	2003	7 14 8	308	1 3 9	289	1 2 4	6460	24 18 10	— 258	6202	23 18 11	13. Roxburgh.	
167	0 3 9	876	1 10 8	194	0 6 10	1392	2 8 9	1302	2 5 7	1812	3 3 6	549	0 19 3	3663	6 8 4	938	1 12 10	711	1 4 11	14128	24 14 10	— 577	13551	23 14 8	14. Stirling.	
1670	0 4 9	8186	1 16 3	1198	0 5 4	10246	2 5 5	12936	2 17 4	14242	3 3 1	2542	0 11 3	29720	6 11 8	6186	1 7 5	6138	1 7 2	109534	24 5 2	— 4138	105396	23 6 10	Totals and Averages.	

Connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

have been reckoned as 1d.

The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.



APPENDIX A.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
1. Argyll, .	414	57	471	99	2 3 5 (2).	.	.	11	2 3 0 (2).	.	.	21	0 13 0	32	0 16 2	43	0 0 8	.	.	16	5 7 9	5	1 8 2	6	3 17 9	10	2 1 11	.	.	290	0 9 8
2. Ayr, .	442	56	498	72	2 10 5 (2).	.	.	21	1 19 8 (2).	.	.	18	1 4 10	6	1 4 11	36	0 0 7	.	.	22	5 9 2	4	1 8 9	4	4 18 2	13	2 14 7	22	0 16 3	233	0 9 9
3. Banff, .	149	17	166	87	2 18 7	1	4 2 8	.	.	3	2 4 8	7	0 16 9	8	1 1 4	41	0 0 10	.	.	10	5 4 4	3	2 13 3	4	2 15 11	8	0 15 6	412	0 7 2	12	0 9 10
4. Elgin, .	156	24	180	80	2 15 9	2	4 17 11	.	.	1	2 3 5	34	0 14 1	3	1 6 2	27	0 0 9	11	0 0 4	12	4 15 1	5	2 2 0	3	2 13 9	10	1 16 1	342	0 7 6	16	0 16 3
5. Fife, .	471	81	552	107	2 11 10 (2).	.	.	16	1 19 5	1	2 18 4	34	0 11 4	2	0 17 11	33	0 0 10	.	.	17	4 11 6	3	1 7 4	8	2 13 2	16	2 5 6	377	0 7 3	19	0 9 3
6. Govan, .	225	38	263	107	2 10 7	7	3 2 9	.	.	(2).	.	16	0 14 5	19	1 3 8	46	0 0 9	.	.	22	3 6 6	6	1 9 8	7	3 19 3	5	2 12 6	285	0 9 4	25	0 10 8
7. Haddington, .	146	15	161	60	3 3 4	1	4 11 4	5	2 19 4	4	3 9 9	20	0 16 2	2	1 15 5	31	0 0 10	.	.	7	6 19 1	4	3 1 2	6	3 5 8	2	2 13 5	356	0 8 11	12	0 11 3
8. Inverness, .	489	67	556	88	2 8 0	1	5 12 3	16	1 17 6 (2).	.	.	32	0 19 8 (2).	.	.	39	0 0 9	.	.	18	4 18 7	1	3 19 10	2	3 14 5	7	2 7 7 (2).	.	.	264	0 8 11
9. Kirklands, .	196	35	231	78	2 5 8	4	2 19 1	3	2 8 8	.	.	26	0 19 10	15	0 17 1	37	0 0 9	.	.	19	4 0 10	7	1 0 3	3	3 16 9	5	2 17 8	267	0 8 1	29	0 10 8
10. Lanark, .	428	79	507	91	2 13 6	1	3 18 11	2	1 18 7 (2).	.	.	29	1 4 5	14	0 14 2	36	0 0 8	.	.	18	3 11 5	10	1 3 11	2	3 18 9	4	2 19 10	9	0 18 8	258	0 9 7
11. Midlothian, .	286	30	266	88	2 1 10	1	4 17 9	18	1 14 9 (2).	.	.	19	1 0 8	9	1 10 0	35	0 0 10	.	.	14	5 10 4	2	1 16 6	3	4 15 7	10	2 5 5	340	0 8 6	6	0 9 2
12. Perth, .	333	50	383	96	2 5 0	1	4 14 9	29	1 13 10 (2).	.	.	27	0 11 7	1	1 2 6	31	0 0 10	.	.	9	4 19 5	4	1 10 0	11	3 0 2	14	1 17 4	319	0 7 9	20	0 8 10
13. Roxburgh, .	259	31	290	89	2 3 1 (2).	.	.	16	2 0 0 (2).	.	.	40	1 0 4	2	1 5 2	53	0 0 9	.	.	14	5 4 8	3	1 10 3	6	3 8 1	10	2 10 1	248	0 11 6	15	0 9 11
14. Stirling, .	571	80	651	62	2 16 6	2	4 16 6	27	1 15 9	1	2 16 5	36	1 0 6	1	1 11 0	40	0 0 9	.	.	16	5 2 0	4	1 8 7	10	3 3 4	7	2 7 6 (2).	.	.	309	0 7 10
Totals & Averages, .	4515	680	5175	86	2 10 6	2	4 7 5	14	2 0 11	2	2 14 6	26	0 17 8	9	1 3 6	38	0 0 9	11	0 0 4	15	4 18 7	4	1 17 1	5	3 11 6	9	2 6 1	(1)327 15	0 10 1	(2)271 17	0 10 1

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1896-97, and the Price of each Article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Pease, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
78	0 9 7	10	0 8 3	36	0 6 4	13	0 10 3	339	0 2 5	107	0 5 6	3	0 15 2	2	1 0 4	34	0 16 3	(2)	.	5	8 9 6	5	0 12 4	.	.	42	21 13 2	44	0 10 7	1. Argyll.
109	0 9 10	9	0 7 10	38	0 9 0	23	0 9 9	373	0 2 6	80	0 9 0	2	1 1 5	3	1 5 9	29	0 14 1	4	1 2 6	6	7 11 7	10	0 15 7	.	.	55	19 8 1	76	0 6 7	2. Ayr.
132	0 10 6	13	0 7 9	19	0 9 3	8	0 9 6	255	0 2 4	90	0 7 11	7	0 17 0	2	1 5 4	30	0 17 2	7	0 11 6	5	8 17 4	4	0 19 2	34	0 0 8	48	20 1 10	30	0 17 4	3. Banff.
70	0 8 8	26	0 6 0	11	0 5 11	7	0 13 2	171	0 2 8	139	0 5 7	2	1 12 0	5	1 7 6	47	0 8 7	5	0 9 4	9	4 13 4	4	0 16 3	36	0 0 8	65	19 6 9	38	0 14 11	4. Elgin.
89	0 9 11	14	0 7 6	8	0 12 1	12	0 8 8	319	0 1 5	139	0 4 7	5	1 0 1	5	1 0 10	33	0 14 6	(2)	.	6	7 18 3	6	0 11 2	6	0 1 1	47	18 1 2	62	0 6 5	5. Fife.
75	0 9 9	5	0 7 9	11	0 8 10	24	0 9 2	293	0 2 5	64	0 6 0	2	0 12 10	2	1 7 4	57	0 12 7	6	0 9 0	8	7 8 11	2	1 2 11	1	0 2 0	49	19 14 5	149	0 5 7	6. Govan.
122	0 12 7	26	0 9 7	17	0 8 6	2	0 17 5	171	0 2 10	125	0 5 5	18	1 4 4	1	2 3 5	29	0 18 0	3	0 8 1	3	10 9 2	5	0 15 11	42	0 0 10	42	20 0 3	32	0 9 11	7. Haddington.
160	0 10 7	16	0 7 7	20	0 8 8	35	0 9 3	188	0 2 3	140	0 7 1	2	1 6 2	5	1 8 8	27	0 15 6	1	1 2 1	5	7 9 4	3	0 17 2	5	0 1 2	49	19 4 0	46	0 14 8	8. Inverness.
58	0 11 3	8	0 8 3	7	0 11 9	21	0 13 3	262	0 2 4	104	0 3 11	22	0 12 10	5	1 7 6	46	0 13 9	.	.	5	7 9 2	5	0 17 7	6	0 2 0	33	20 11 4	52	0 6 10	9. Kirklands.
65	0 11 4	9	0 8 0	16	0 12 6	14	0 13 11	257	0 2 6	112	0 3 8	10	0 11 3	5	1 5 5	44	0 14 6	.	.	5	7 7 1	3	0 19 0	4	0 1 8	40	20 18 2	106	0 6 0	10. Lanark.
71	0 10 10	5	0 7 1	27	0 11 4	13	0 10 5	312	0 2 5	160	0 3 10	21	0 13 8	2	2 6 7	42	0 14 9	.	.	5	7 9 4	13	0 12 11	7	0 1 6	37	21 13 7	63	0 5 7	11. Midlothian.
88	0 9 11	15	0 7 9	25	0 8 3	11	0 13 1	224	0 1 11	136	0 8 4	5	0 17 3	3	1 7 8	24	0 15 0	.	.	4	8 17 11	5	0 12 6	25	0 0 9	37	19 19 0	49	0 10 3	12. Perth.
133	0 10 6	11	0 7 11	23	0 8 6	14	0 11 9	245	0 2 2	121	0 4 4	13	1 0 4	2	1 4 9	26	0 15 5	2	0 5 9	4	7 19 7	.	.	12	0 1 7	42	20 19 11	49	0 10 6	13. Roxburgh
77	0 10 6	8	0 6 8	16	0 7 9	24	0 12 2	346	0 2 9	227	0 3 7	10	0 14 11	4	1 18 7	43	0 16 5	3	1 7 2	5	7 18 10	4	0 18 5	5	0 2 2	50	20 1 1	64	0 6 1	14. Stirling.
90	0 10 5	12	0 7 9	20	0 9 2	16	0 11 7	268	0 2 4	125	0 5 8	9	0 18 6	3	1 9 3	37	0 14 9	4	0 14 5	6	7 17 1	5	0 14 8	15	0 1 4	45	20 2 4	61	0 9 5	Totals & Averages.

Bread used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

Asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1896-97; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.															
Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Value.		Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.	
cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£		£	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per gal.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.	per cwt.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll,	171	361	.	.	20047	668	.	193	4	496	77	419	117	980	8	75	1310	2 2 3	.	.	.	0 0 8	.	2 6 5	0 3 1	0 5 7	0 18 3	1. Argyll.							
2. Ayr,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	323	153	276	2	.	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 2 9	0 9 6	0 16 3	2. Ayr.
3. Banff,	72	214	461	9	6360	286	.	665	17	377	44	134	53	986	8	119	750	2 19 5	2 3 9	0 0 10	.	.	2 17 3	0 2 4	0 7 11	0 18 2	3. Banff.								
4. Elgin,	.	.	78	2	6926	218	259	9	479	11	275	37	224	62	30	1	340	.	2 17 5	0 0 7	3 17 10	2 11 5	0 2 8	0 5 6	3 14 8	4. Elgin.									
5. Fife,	39	78	.	.	9987	429	.	.	.	1570	111	668	154	2332	19	161	952	2 0	.	0 0 10	.	.	.	0 1 5	0 4 7	0 18 3	5. Fife.								
6. Govan,	.	.	.	.	12165	456	326	21	752	27	558	69	109	37	.	175	785	.	.	0 0 9	7 4 4	4 0 5	0 2	0 6 9	.	6. Govan.					
7. Haddington,	28	80	672	21	4921	205	.	903	26	246	35	172	46	2642	29	20	462	2 17 2	3 10 0	0 0 10	.	.	3 4 6	0 2 10	0 5 4	1 4 7	7. Haddington.								
8. Inverness,	92	226	.	.	5422	192	.	.	.	933	105	634	244	184	2	152	921	2 9 2	.	0 0 8	.	.	.	0 2 3	0 7 0	1 4 4	8. Inverness.								
9. *Kirklands,	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	419	13	77	9	208	39	1853	13	3	83	3 0 0	.	.	.	.	3 9 6	0 2 4	0 3 9	0 15 9	9. *Kirklands.
10. Lanark,	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	452	50	471	84	110	1	8	148	2 10 0	.	.	.	.	.	0 2 3	0 3 7	1 0 4	10. Lanark.
11. Midlothian,	3	9	91	2	9314	388	.	534	22	580	78	381	74	5222	30	.	603	3 0 0	2 9 3	0 0 10	.	.	4 12 3	0 2 8	0 3 11	0 12 10	11. Midlothian.								
12. Perth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	7	765	75	465	193	1793	11	29	315	.	.	.	.	.	2 19 7	0 2 0	0 8 4	0 13 9	12. Perth.
13. *Roxburgh,	57	114	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	26	308	67	2712	28	11	246	2 0 0	.	.	.	.	.	0 2 7	0 4 4	1 3 2	13. *Roxburgh.
14. Stirling,	.	.	200	6	.	.	.	73	2	2012	277	1187	224	722	9	133	651	.	3 7 2	.	.	.	3 1 4	0 2 9	0 3 9	1 7 11	14. Stirling.								
Totals and Averages, f	466	1093	1502	40	75642	2842	585	30	4281	129	8606	1002	5763	1547	19842	161	886	7730	2 6 11	2 19 8	0 0 9	5 14 10	3 7 6	0 2 4	0 5 4	0 18 2	{ Totals and Averages.								

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1896-97; and Profit shown on the Year's Transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit + or Loss.	
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1897.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins, and Sundries.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1896.	2. Rents.	3. Interest on Unre- paid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.		
1. Argyll,	20	19	39	840	361	1	723	.	4	77	117	8	238	2	19	133	2581	728	40	42	602	17	32	817	27	143	100	2521	5	60
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	85	.	.	.	.	.	9	153	2	395	.	.	51	695	63	100	.	251	25	64	.	27	75	17	622	7	73
3. Banff,	206	10	216	1433	214	9	286	.	17	54	53	8	291	340	13	42	2760	1573	191	.	54	107	39	94	62	105	32	2257	503	138
4. Elgin,	77	77	654	.	2	218	9	11	37	64	1	70	129	.	.	8	1203	659	157	.	33	28	24	18	25	42	79	1065	1423	131
5. Fife,	72	72	504	78	.	429	.	.	111	154	19	72	240	.	.	194	1801	550	167	.	149	13	45	168	9	210	67	1378	423	131
6. Govan,	120	68	188	1669	.	1	916	21	30	69	37	.	304	.	.	177	3224	1541	150	30	456	18	55	389	8	220	226	3063	272	131
7. Haddington,	116	6	122	961	80	21	905	.	26	83	46	29	318	575	.	(1)222	2566	772	428	.	595	103	28	38	51	222	57	2294	2554	272
8. Inverness,	106	60	166	753	226	.	192	.	.	105	244	2	4	5	3	140	1674	518	92	2	205	29	51	69	61	59	34	1120	554	272
9. *Kirklands,	6	6	.	6	6	.	.	.	15	9	39	21	81	.	.	3	174	.	.	.	.	.	18	23	1	79	3	124	50	272
10. Lanark,	24	89	113	64	5	.	.	.	.	50	84	1	8	63	.	.	275	18	.	27	4	50	11	112	90	.	312	37	272	
11. Midlothian,	85	3	88	950	9	5	392	.	22	78	74	30	39	70	.	.	1669	685	97	.	176	111	55	71	46	214	61	1516	153	272
12. Perth,	69	34	103	274	.	.	.	.	7	75	210	41	85	.	.	29	721	.	50	7	.	24	57	139	.	97	7	381	340	272
13. *Roxburgh,	23	23	140	114	.	.	.	.	.	26	67	28	11	71	11	34	502	129	.	101	14	22	.	23	60	4	353	149	272	
14. Stirling,	71	71	1105	.	6	.	.	.	2	277	224	9	63	607	18	320	2631	1014	159	.	325	74	113	87	95	280	96	2243	383	272

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.
(1) Includes a sum of £165 received for sale of stones from Quarry, and rent of House.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th, 10th, and 11th March 1897.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

There were 752 patients on the registers of the asylum on the 9th instant. Of these, there were under certificates 109 male and 128 female private patients, and there were 214 male and 300 female pauper patients. One lady was resident as a voluntary inmate. All the patients on the registers were seen during the visit except 1 male and 1 female private patients, and 3 female pauper patients, who were absent on statutory probation, and 1 female private patient, who was absent on pass.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The following changes have taken place since 13th August, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	18	23	38	50	129
Discharged recovered,	9	13	11	22	55
Discharged unrecovered,	6	8	9	13	36
Dead,	4	5	8	12	29

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to disease of the brain in 11 cases, to disease of the heart in 4 cases, to disease of the lungs in 7 cases, and to diseases of other viscera in 4 cases. Three deaths are recorded as due to exhaustion from mania, and in one of these cases scarlet fever also contributed to the result. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 18 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of restraint on 2 occasions, to prevent a patient suffering from disease of the wrist from interfering with the surgical apparatus, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. The Register of Accidents contains no entry. Three patients who escaped were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

As far as the antiquated arrangements of the main building will permit, the patients were found during the visit well provided for. Those in Elmhill, in the new hospital section, and in the Daviot branch establishment are all in circumstances admirably suited to promote their welfare. Elmhill continues to provide excellent accommodation for patients paying the higher rates of board. The arrangements of the new hospital were referred to in detail in the preceding entry, and need not be dealt with on this occasion, further than to say that they are in accordance with the best views of what the hospital

Appendix B. section of an asylum ought to be; and the Directors are to be congratulated on the liberality and enlightenment that they have shown in everything relating to its erection and furnishing.

Commissioners' Entries. The Daviot branch establishment continues, since the recent addition to the accommodation for male patients, and the erection of the new kitchen and stores, to answer its purpose in a most satisfactory manner. The electric light has been introduced since the date of last visit. This is an improvement of great importance, especially on account of its making the use of paraffin lamps unnecessary, and thus removing a risk of fire, which was a source of some anxiety. Another desirable improvement has recently been commenced in the partial reconstruction of the farm buildings connected with this branch of the asylum.

Royal and District Asylums. The matter which will occupy the chief attention of the Directors in the immediate future is the reconstruction of the main building at Aberdeen. It is understood that this will be commenced at an early date. When this is completed it may be expected that the asylum will be everywhere well adapted for its purpose.

The present management of the asylum continues to be marked by great care and signal ability.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and they were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
23rd, 24th, and 25th September 1897.

There are 752 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 109 males and 132 females are private patients, and 227 males and 284 females are paupers. All are resident, and were seen during the visit, except 1 private male, 3 private females, and 2 pauper females, who were absent on statutory probation. Since last visit 1 male patient has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 male and 2 female patients from the pauper to the private list.

Since 9th March 1897, the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	20	16	49	41	126
Discharged recovered,	14	5	22	26	67
Discharged unrecovered,	4	3	3	16	26
Dead,	3	6	10	13	32

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain, in 9 cases to heart disease, in 4 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, in 2 cases to pneumonia, in 2 cases to diseases of the alimentary tract, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case each to diabetes mellitus, gangrene of the lung, cancer of the stomach, Bright's disease, and tubercular disease of the bones. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 13 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 99 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in the form of gloves on 93 occasions, to prevent self-mutilation and interference with surgical dressings, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 persons. Only one accident—a fracture of the neck of the femur—has occurred, and was due to a fall. One escape is recorded in which the patient was absent at least one night before being brought back.

Elmhill has been entirely repainted and redecorated; the electric light has been installed into every apartment, and new means of ventilation have been introduced. The accommodation in this section of the asylum attracted favourable notice on account of its excellence and comfort. The rates of board charged are moderate, especially when the liberal treatment and the bright and pleasant surroundings of the patients resident there are taken into consideration.

The hospital section is proving admirably suited for its purpose. The sick, helpless, and infirm patients are surrounded by every comfort and every equipment which their condition demands, and they receive skilful medical

treatment, coupled with efficient nursing, all of which cannot fail to be productive of the best results in the cure or amelioration of their mental and bodily disease. The percentage of recoveries since last visit is 53, which is most satisfactory ; and the death-rate has been low. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The Daviot branch of the asylum was found in its usual good order. Forty-eight men and 40 women were resident there at this date. The extensive farm in connection with this branch provides ample, varied, and healthy work for its male inmates, only one of whom is registered as unemployed on account of bodily infirmity. One half of the farm-steadings has been rebuilt, and the remaining half will be finished next spring. This improvement was necessary for the proper housing of the stock, and the efficient working of the farm. Royal and District Asylums.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The day-rooms in the main building continue to be in an overcrowded condition ; but as the number of patients has not increased since last visit, the overcrowding has not been intensified. This congested condition of the wards should be relieved by the removal of patients, not by the erection of new buildings. The amount of land in possession of the asylum at Aberdeen is small, and quite inadequate for an institution containing 658 patients, of whom 421 are paupers. The excavating required for the hospital and other buildings has given out-door employment for the male patients ; but, when the grounds are in good order, it will be most difficult, if not impossible, to provide the present large number of male patients with healthy out-door work. The 40 acres of land attached to the asylum would be quite insufficient, even if the present population were considerably reduced. The Directors should therefore lose no opportunity which may occur of adding to the land in connection with the main asylum.

The building of the laundry block is making satisfactory progress, as is also the erection of the new work-room for female patients. It was evident during the inspection of the meals in the various day-rooms that a large central dining hall is much required. It is, however, understood that plans for the reconstruction of the centre of the main building will, at an early date, be under the consideration of the Directors. The alterations to be effected in this reconstruction will consist of the erection of three dining halls (one large one for paupers, and two smaller ones for private patients), an amusement-hall, stores, kitchen, and bath-rooms. All these improvements will greatly add to the efficiency of the institution.

The patients of all classes are well cared for, well fed, and treated with kindness and consideration. It was everywhere evident that the institution is managed in an enlightened and capable manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly, regularly, and neatly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th and 11th January 1897.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.

There are 415 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 12 men and 19 women are private patients, and 193 men and 191 women are paupers. All are resident and were seen during the visit, except 1 woman, who was absent on statutory probation. One private patient has been transferred to the pauper list.

Since last visit, on 8th June 1896, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	0	17	11	29
Discharged recovered,	0	0	7	4	11
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	4	3	7
Dead,	2	0	6	7	15

Of the 15 deaths, 3 resulted from brain disease, 5 from tubercular disease of the lungs and other organs, and in 1 case each from the following causes :—pneumonia, Bright's disease, intestinal perforation, senile decay, obstructive jaundice, cancer, and enteritis. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 30 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents. One refers to two cuts on a patient's forehead, the result of an assault by an artisan attendant, who was afterwards tried at the Sheriff Court and heavily fined; one to the fracture of both bones of the forearm, caused by a fall during a struggle with an attendant; and one to an accident of a trifling character. One escape is recorded in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

A house for the accommodation of 4 married male attendants will soon be ready for occupation. The liberal manner in which the District Board have provided house accommodation in the asylum grounds for married attendants is noticed with satisfaction. Out of a staff of 16 male attendants, 7 have for many years been provided with house accommodation, and other 4 are about to have houses. The average length of service of those who are married and have houses is $15\frac{1}{2}$ years. Frequent changes among the attendants are detrimental to the interests and happiness of the patients; and it will be evident that these changes are lessened, and a stability in the male staff secured, when attendants are provided with suitable homes in the grounds.

The extension of the male hospital section is now completed, and fully occupied. The two new day-rooms, which are suitably and comfortably furnished, the small kitchen, the store, the bath-room, and the excellent lavatory and sanitary arrangements constitute a provision of a most satisfactory and pleasant character for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm. The opening of this section has relieved the overcrowding which had for some time prevailed in other sections of the male division.

All parts of the asylum were found in admirable order. A considerable amount of painting and decoration has recently been done, which has added to the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards and corridors. Telephonic communication has been instituted throughout the asylum, and has been found useful and convenient in its administration. It was abundantly evident during the visit that the patients are cared for in a kindly and efficient manner, and that the asylum is managed with great earnestness and ability.

The attention of the District Board is directed to the water supply. At the time of the visit the water, which was turned on at two of the baths in the Appin division of the East House, was almost black with peaty debris and sand, and it is understood that this is frequently, though not always, the case. It is recommended that the District Board refer the matter to a competent engineer, who will advise as to the most efficient method of filtering the water before it reaches the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and regularly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1st and 3rd June 1897.

There were 422 patients on the registers of the asylum on the 1st instant. Of these, 11 men and 20 women were private patients, and 200 men and 191 women were pauper patients. All were resident in the institution and were seen in the course of the present visit, except 1 female pauper who was absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	3	1	15	14	33
Discharged recovered,	2	0	3	4	9
Discharged unrecovered,	1	0	1	2	4
Dead,	1	0	4	8	13

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to general paralysis in 1 case, to pulmonary diseases in 6 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to influenza in 4 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. No accident of a serious nature has occurred to any patient, and there has been only 1 case of escape in which the patient was not brought back to the asylum the same day. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

All parts of the asylum were found during the visit clean, in excellent order, and comfortably furnished. A useful addition is being made to the female side of the main building, which will provide twelve additional single rooms. Royal and District Asylums.

The patients bear evidence of being carefully and kindly treated, and no complaint was made by any of them. The extension of the male hospital has greatly improved the condition of the male patients, by relieving the male wards from overcrowding. There was, however, a good deal of irritability and excitement among the female patients, which was evidently due to a large extent to the day-rooms being overcrowded. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The attention of the District Board is again earnestly called to the condition of the water supply. The pipes are much choked with the sediment which the water deposits, and which keeps the plumber-work continually out of order. The brown colour of the water suggests that it cannot be wholesome to drink or to use for dietetic purposes; and it is recommended that a sample of it should be submitted to an expert for analysis, so that its quality may be satisfactorily determined.

The patients suffered from a severe epidemic of influenza during the spring. It proved fatal in 4 cases. All of the patients who died were of advanced age, the youngest being 66, 2 being over 70, and 1 over 80 years of age.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, Ayr District Asylum.
26th February 1897.

The patients on the register of the asylum at this date are 204 men and 245 women, or 449 in all. Three men and 5 women are absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 441.

The changes which have occurred since 23rd October, 1896, when the asylum was last visited, are as follows:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	21	29	50
Discharged recovered,	9	12	21
Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	8
Dead,	13	9	22

The rate of mortality has been high. Nine of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 4 to heart disease, 2 to inflammatory lung affections, 2 to cancer, and 1 to each of the following causes:—Bright's disease, inanition, shock from cut throat, hanging, and asphyxia. The patient who died from cut throat had inflicted the injury on himself previous to admission. In the cases of 13 of the 22 patients who died, *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 56 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries. One refers to a case of suicide by a patient who, although under the special supervision of an attendant, managed to escape into an adjoining wood, and hanged himself before being found; 1 to the death of an epileptic patient from asphyxia, due to his turning on his face in bed during a fit; and 1 to a fracture of the neck of the femur, due to a fall from a chair.

The behaviour of the patients during the visit was exceptionally quiet and orderly; and this tranquillity was evidently due to their comfortable surroundings, to their being engaged in useful occupations, and to the kind and considerate way in which they are treated. The day-rooms are well furnished with easy chairs, sofas, and other provisions for the comfort of the patients, all of which contribute largely to diminish their irritability. The

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

clothing of the patients was especially neat and tasteful, and deserving of commendation. The serving of the meals admits of improvement. The dishes used at the first course should be removed before the second is served, in lieu of being pushed towards the centre of the table, the effect of which is untidy. Other improvements in the table appointments were recommended as both necessary and desirable.

It is understood, with much satisfaction, that the District Board have under consideration the providing of additional accommodation. The necessity for a further extension of the asylum was very apparent during the visit. The female division is full, the male day-rooms are overcrowded, and several of the male dormitories contain a third more beds than they ought to do. It is also evident, from the average annual increase which has taken place within recent years—which will, in all likelihood, continue—that the overcrowded condition of the asylum will be seriously intensified before additional buildings can be erected. No time, therefore, should be lost in determining the principle which should be embodied in the plans for further extensions. Segregation of the patients by separate buildings is being more and more developed in providing accommodation for the insane, as it favours a better classification of the patients, and increases their health and happiness. It is recommended that ample provision be made for the prospective growth of the asylum population during the next 10 years; and, to do this, it is estimated that accommodation for 250 will be necessary.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly and regularly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th September 1897.

There are on the register of the asylum at this date 197 men and 248 women—total, 445. All of them are resident in the asylum and were seen to-day, except 1 man and 3 women who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man who is absent on pass.

Since 26th February, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	51	46	97
Discharged recovered,	25	22	47
Discharged unrecovered,	14	9	23
Dead,	19	12	31

The number of patients who have been discharged or have died is thus 101, and is greater by 4 than the number of patients admitted, and there is consequently a decrease to that extent of the number on the register. This is satisfactory, in view of the fact that the asylum is full, even to overcrowding.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 10 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 13 cases, to diseases of other viscera in 3 cases, to cancer of the breast in 1 case, and to exhaustion from various forms of mental disorders in 4 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. In one case of escape, the patient was absent for some days before being brought back to the asylum. The Register of Accidents contains one entry. It refers to the fracture of a rib, in the case of a patient who is believed to have injured himself when in a state of maniacal excitement.

The wards were found comfortable, well aired, and in good order. It is necessary, however, to call attention to the state of the asylum grounds. They cannot be described otherwise than as badly kept. Even in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum buildings they are untidy, and the

outlook from the asylum windows is depressing. This state of things has existed for a long time, and with proper organisation of the out-door work of the male patients it could easily be remedied. The matter should receive attention from the District Board.

Preparations are being made for the erection of additional accommodation—a house for men and a house for women, each designed to accommodate 50 patients. There is little doubt that they will be urgently needed at an early date.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries,
Royal and District Asylums.
Ayr District Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15th March 1897.

Banff District Asylum.

There are 152 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 73 are men and 79 are women, all being paupers except 1 woman who is a private patient. They were all seen during the visit to-day.

The following changes have taken place since 8th August, the date of last visit:—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	9	20	29
Discharged recovered,	3	11	14
Discharged unrecovered,	0	2	2
Dead,	4	5	9

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to general paralysis in 1 case, to heart disease in 1 case, to diseases of the lungs in 5 cases, two of these being cases of pneumonia consecutive to influenza, to tubercular peritonitis in 1 case, and to cirrhosis of the kidneys in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of locked gloves on two occasions in the treatment of one patient to prevent self-mutilation. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry, fracture of the femur in the case of a female patient, due to a fall. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. Their clothing was found, as usual, suitable and in good order, they receive good and abundant food, and they seem to be well provided for in every way.

Three patients were found confined to bed at Woodpark, 2 of them from temporary ailments. It is recommended that patients requiring to be in bed for any except very transitory illness should as far as possible be kept in the main building.

All parts of the asylum were found clean, well aired, and comfortable.

It is understood that steps are about to be taken which it is hoped will remove the defect in the water supply. Every possible care should be taken to secure that this is done in an efficient manner.

The books and registers were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
18th September 1897.

There are 155 patients, 79 men and 76 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All are paupers except 1 woman who is a private patient.

Since 15th March 1897, the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

Appendix B.

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	11	8	19
	Discharged recovered,	1	6	7
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	6
	Dead,	0	3	3

Banff District.
Asylum.

During the period embraced in these figures, 1 female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to tubercular disease of the kidneys in 1 case, to acute tuberculosis in 1 case, and to pleurisy and congestion of the lungs in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, and there has been no escape. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, the fracture of a rib caused during a struggle. Only one change in the staff has taken place.

The patients were found during the visit well cared for and comfortably provided for. No patient made any complaint. The condition of their clothing is well attended to, and much taste is shown in regard to the materials selected. The dietary is suitable and liberal, and the service of the meals is neat and orderly. The farm gives an abundance of healthy and interesting employment to the male patients, which is productive of the best results to their mental and bodily condition. It is gratifying to hear that the financial results of the farm are most satisfactory.

The asylum was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. A considerable amount of repainting has recently been done, which has added to the brightness and cheerfulness of various departments. The management of the asylum continues to merit the warmest commendation.

It is understood that the District Board are about to purchase a manual fire engine which will throw the water to the highest sections of the building. A new water supply is under the consideration of the District Board, and it is hoped that this supply will be a liberal one, with a pressure which will raise it at all times to every part of the asylum. At present there is no water in the second storey for several hours each day.

It is recommended that telephonic communication be installed between the main building and Woodpark and Banff. It would be useful and advantageous in many directions, and very few institutions for the insane are at the present time without such means of communication.

The attention of the District Board is seriously directed to the overcrowded condition of the day-rooms of the male division of the asylum. These rooms can only properly accommodate 52 patients, but they contain 73 at this date. There has been an increase of 6 male patients since 15th March 1897, the date of last visit, and there is at present not an empty bed on the male side. It is a matter for the consideration of the District Board as to how adequate accommodation is to be obtained for the present number of male patients, and it is recommended that as little time as possible should be lost in laying their proposals before the General Board.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

Crichton
Royal
Institution,
Dumfries.CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
16th, 17th, 18th, and 20th February 1897.

There are 830 patients on the registers of the asylum. The character and position of the population are shown in the following statement :—

I. Certificated Patients :—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private,	188	220	408
Pauper,	188	208	396
II. Voluntary Inmates,	16	10	26
	392	438	830

The number resident is 820. There are 5 males and 4 females absent on Appendix B. statutory probation, and 1 male absent on pass.

The changes which have taken place in the population since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted,	11	24	10	8	53	Crichton
Discharged recovered,	4	2	2	4	12	Royal
Discharged unrecovered,	5	1	42	13	61	Institution,
Dead,	4	4	7	3	18	Dumfries.

Of the voluntary inmates, 4 males and 4 females have been admitted, 2 males and 2 females have left, and 1 male has died.

Of the 18 deaths, 2 are registered as due to brain disease, 2 to heart disease, 6 to phthisis pulmonalis, 4 to inflammatory lung affections, 3 to senile decay, and 1 to gastro-enteritis. In the cases of 6 of the 18 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients on account of violent excitement. The use of restraint was resorted to in 1 case for surgical reasons, and in 1 case to prevent determined attempts at self-injury.

There has been no accident to any patient during the period which has passed since last visit. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The population of the asylum is at this date distributed among its nine branches in the following manner :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First House,	136	70	2	2	210
Friar's Carse,	1	1	0	0	2
Kinmount,	3	22	15	19	59
Midpark,	0	18	0	4	22
Maryfield,	0	10	0	3	13
Hannahfield,	13	0	0	1	14
Second House,	41	107	118	177	443
Farm Steading,	6	0	26	0	32
Rosehall,	0	0	25	0	25
	200	228	186	206	820

The principle involved in this segregation of the patients is one which is at the present time being more and more developed in providing accommodation for the insane. Segregation admits of a better classification of the patients, and confers on them advantages and privileges which aggregation in one large building fails to do.

The First House was found in admirable order, and its accommodation, which is devoted to private patients, is of exceptional excellence. It is comfortably and handsomely furnished, and its decoration is artistic and elegant. It was abundantly evident during the visit that the patients in this section are provided for in a most liberal manner. The benefits bestowed on those patients who reside in the mansions of Kinmount, Midpark, Maryfield, and Hannahfield have often been referred to in previous entries, and the impression left on visiting those outlying sections of the asylum is always of the most pleasant kind.

The Second House at present contains 443 patients, of whom 148 are private patients at the intermediate and lower rates of board, and 295 are paupers. The overcrowding of this section of the asylum, which has existed for some years owing to the presence of Lanarkshire patients, has now been greatly relieved. Fifty patients were removed to the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch on the third day of the visit. There are still 85 patients in the

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asylum chargeable to two Lanarkshire parishes, 48 of whom it is expected will be removed during the summer, but it is feared that the remaining 37 cannot be transferred until the end of the year. The day-room accommodation of the male division of this house is, according to present requirements as to floor space—namely, 40 square feet per patient when corridors are included—sufficient for 188 patients, and the dormitory accommodation, at 60 square feet per patient, sufficient for 161 patients. The maximum number at present requiring day-room accommodation in the male division is 217, 160 of whom sleep in the division and 57 either at the farm steading or at Rosehall. There is therefore an excess of 29 patients in the day-rooms during certain portions of the day. There is day-room accommodation in the female division for 291 patients if the wide corridors are included in the calculation, and sleeping accommodation for 279. The number of patients in the female division is 284. These figures show that the overcrowding is at present not of a serious character, and that it will probably be relieved when the Lanarkshire patients are removed.

The accommodation in the female division is of a superior kind. The day-rooms are lofty, well lighted, tastefully decorated, and handsomely furnished, and the dormitories are thoroughly satisfactory. The male division is an antiquated building whose arrangements compare very unfavourably with those of modern asylums. Several improvements have recently been effected, the day-rooms and dormitories have been repapered and repainted, the floors of the day-rooms and corridors have been laid with linoleum, additions have been made to the furniture, the sick-room has been refurnished in a manner which will add greatly to the comfort of the patients, the heating of certain sections has been improved by the introduction of Musgrave's slow-combustion stoves as recommended in the previous entry, the bath-room has been fitted with larger supply pipes for hot and cold water, and the baths now fill and empty within the minute. The dining hall is quite inadequate to accommodate the patients comfortably, even when the sexes have their meals at different hours. The table equipage is at present unsatisfactory, but it is understood that great improvements will soon be effected in this direction.

The staff of attendants in this house has recently been increased, and is at present of an adequate strength.

Day-room accommodation at the farm steading, as recommended in previous entry, has been provided for the patients who sleep there. They occupy it on their return from their afternoon work. They go to the dining hall of the Second House for breakfast and dinner, but have their evening meal at the farm steading. A full change of clothing for use on Sundays, or when the working clothing gets wet, is provided for every patient in the farm steading and at Rosehall.

The use of the male airing court has been abandoned. There are two exercise parties of those male patients who are unfit for active out-door work : one goes for a walk of over two miles, and one for a walk of about a mile, every morning and afternoon. It is understood that a considerable extension of the walks for the patients through the asylum estate are about to be made. The industrial employment of the patients receives every attention. The value as a therapeutic agent of the adequate amount of land which the asylum possesses is shown by the fact that 110 male patients are daily employed as field and garden labourers.

The medical staff consists of Dr. Rutherford and four assistant medical officers, two in the First House and two in the Second House. The medical supervision consists of a morning visit by the Superintendent, accompanied by the assistant medical officer in charge of the section visited ; of an evening visit by the assistant medical officers ; and of other visits to sick, acute, and recently admitted patients. The Case Books were examined and found carefully kept. A small separate building, conveniently situated, is in process of being equipped with every necessary appliance for pathological research. Scientific work of this kind is now becoming universal in asylums, and it is of the utmost value in fostering the medical interest of the staff in the cases under treatment.

Religious services are conducted in the hall of the First House every Sabbath morning by a Presbyterian minister. The evening services are conducted alternately by a Presbyterian minister and an Episcopalian clergyman. The former visits the asylum once during the week, paying special attention

to the patients in the sick wards. A Roman Catholic clergyman visits once a week. The minister of Cummertrees visits at Kinmount and conducts a service there every other Sabbath. Appendix B.
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The Directors are at present carefully considering the structural arrangements which are to be embodied in the plans of the Third House. It is to be constructed to accommodate 300 pauper patients, with ample and special arrangements for the treatment and care of the sick and infirm, and it is hoped that its erection will be begun during the present summer. Royal and District Asylums.

The institution is prospering and progressing in all directions, and Dr. Rutherford shows an earnest willingness to do all that is possible to promote the comfort and general well-being of the patients. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The books and registers were examined and found to be neatly, regularly, and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
23rd, 24th, 25th, and 27th August, 1897.

There were 782 persons on the registers of the institution on the 23rd instant. They consisted of patients classed as follows:—

I. Certificated Patients:—		M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Private,		192	230	422
(2) Pauper,		161	180	341
II. Voluntary Inmates,		15	5	20
		368	415	783

Since 19th February the date to which the numbers given in the preceding entry refer, there has been an increase of 14 in the number of private patients, a decrease of 55 in the number of pauper patients, and a decrease of 6 in the number of voluntary inmates. There has thus been a net decrease in the number on the registers of 47. This recent decrease in the number of patients does not give more room to those now in the institution, as it is more than covered by the decrease in the amount of available accommodation due to the Directors having ceased to be tenants of the mansion of Kinmount, which afforded accommodation for a considerable number of patients. The institution is therefore in some respects still overcrowded, though the evils which were so obvious years ago have ceased to prevail. The number of patients on the registers at that time was 245 above the present number.

The 783 patients now on the registers are all resident in the institution at present except 8 male and 2 female private patients, and 1 male pauper patient, who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place since 19th February:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients:—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	32	38	12	17	99
Discharged recovered,	10	15	4	9	38
Discharged unrecovered,	9	7	27	24	67
Dead,	10	8	7	10	35
II. Voluntary Inmates:—					
Admitted,	9	1	—	—	10
Left,	9	6	—	—	15
Dead,	1	0	—	—	1

The large number of patients discharged unrecovered is due to the removal of a considerable number of Lanarkshire patients for whom temporary accommodation had been afforded by this asylum. There still remain several such patients, but it is expected that they will all be removed within the next few months.

The deaths are recorded in the Register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 6 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 16 cases, to diseases of

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the viscera in 5 cases, to caries of the tibia, gangrene of the leg, phlebitis, septicæmia, and puerperal mania each in 1 case, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to fracture of the skull in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 cases.

During the period to which the above figures refer, 1 male and 2 female patients have been removed from the pauper to the private list.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the restraint of 1 person, and to the seclusion of 2 persons. There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent one or more nights from the institution before being brought back. The death from fracture of the skull referred to above was the consequence of a sudden attack made by a very insane but hitherto harmless patient on another, the fatal blow being struck before anyone had time to interfere, and without any premonitory indication of violence. The occurrence has been fully investigated by the Procurator-Fiscal.

An important event in the history of the asylum since the date of the last visit is the termination of the occupation of the mansion and grounds of Kinnmount, which has served as an outlying section of the institution since the year 1889. Its place is, however, taken to a large extent by the mansions of Netherwood and Friar's Carse.

All parts of the institution were found during the visit in good order. The separate houses of Midpark, Maryfield, Hannahfield, Netherwood, Brownhall, and Friar's Carse are all excellent examples of the segregate or villa type of asylum accommodation. The main building of the First House and of the female section of the Second House were found, as usual, comfortable and well kept, and the accommodation on the male side of the Second House, which has for a long time been the least satisfactory part of the institution, has been much improved by changes in the arrangements for heating and lighting the wards, and by the introduction of furniture which gives the wards a more homely and comfortable appearance. A large amount of painting and other decoration has also been carried out in this section of the asylum in a very judicious and effective way.

Plans are at present under consideration for adding day-room and other accommodation to the buildings at the farm steading, so as to make them afford accommodation for patients during the day as well as during the night.

An excellent water reservoir has been constructed at the highest part of the estate for the supplying of water, with sufficient pressure to be available at any part of the buildings in case of fires. It is constructed to contain 120,000 gallons, and at any time an abundant supply of water could be poured into it, from the works at the artesian well, on a few minutes' notice.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
4th March 1897.

There are 475 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. All are under certificates. There are 39 male and 44 female private patients, and 153 male and 239 female pauper patients. They were all seen during the visit to-day except 1 female pauper patient who was absent on pass.

Since 16th September, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	2	32	40	79
Discharged recovered, . .	3	5	10	17	35
Discharged unrecovered, .	3	1	3	4	11
Dead,	1	3	17	8	29

During the period to which the above figures refer 1 female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to diseases of the brain in 17 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in

5 cases, to diseases of other viscera in 3 cases, to syncope in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 24 cases.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry—fracture of the clavicle sustained by a male patient at football. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The patients were found in both sections of the asylum suitably clothed and supplied with a sufficient dietary. Gray House continues to provide satisfactorily for patients paying the higher rates of board.

The overcrowding of the day-rooms in the main building, referred to in previous entries, still continues. The occupation of the new dormitories has relieved the overcrowding of the sleeping accommodation on both sides of the asylum, and has led to some relief of the overcrowding of the day-rooms on the male side. The additional day-room accommodation on the male side has been obtained by changing a room which was used as a dormitory for 12 patients into a day-room. As the two new male dormitories are regarded by Dr. Rorie as sufficient for 40 beds, the net addition to the accommodation on the male side is day-room accommodation for about 24 pauper patients, and dormitory accommodation for 28 pauper patients. (At present private patients occupy the day-room.) On the female side the addition consists of dormitory accommodation for 40 patients, without any addition to the day-room space.

It seems proper to put on record here the persistent and large increase of the number of patients in the asylum during the past ten years, so that the Directors may not fail to recognise their position. The following statement shows the number of inmates in the years 1886 and 1896 and in the intervening period :—

DATES.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.	PAUPER PATIENTS.	TOTALS.
In the year 1886,	48	233	281
Average during the years 1887-91,	62	265	327
Average during the years 1892-96,	77	334	411
In the year 1896,	87	368	455

The increase shown by this statement in the number of inmates is not due to a mere accumulation of chronic cases, but is due to an actual increase in the number of patients sent to the asylum. The numbers admitted during the same period is shown in the following statement :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ANNUALLY ADMITTED.

DATES.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.	PAUPER PATIENTS.	TOTALS.
During 1886,	12	101	113
Average during 1887-91,	30	121	151
Average during 1892-96,	28	150	178
During 1896,	25	162	187

The number of inmates is here shown to have increased during ten years from 281 to 455, and the annual number of patients admitted to have increased from 113 to 187. The number of patients resident has thus increased in almost exactly the same proportion as the number annually admitted, the patients resident having increased by 62 per cent., and the number admitted having increased by 60 per cent. The fact that the asylum is at present overcrowded, and that the number of inmates has increased within ten years by 174, points to a serious state of matters. It means that, judging by the experience of the past, the asylum may require to have accommodation for 200 more patients before the end of the next ten years if it is to occupy in a satisfactory manner the relation to the surrounding district that it does at present. It seems clear that the Directors must at once carefully consider their position, and take such action as will best meet the requirements of the case.

A very desirable improvement in the equipment of the asylum which has just been completed is the introduction of the electric light into the mansion of Gray House. It is expected that this mode of lighting will also be in operation in the main building before the end of the ensuing summer. It is understood that the reconstruction of the lavatories and water closets which

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Appendix B. has been going on for some time will also be completed during the present year. No steps have yet been taken either towards the dividing of the main building into compartments with a view to limiting the risks from fire, or towards the erection of a chapel.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
6th and 7th December 1897.

There are 435 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 2 are voluntary inmates, and 433 are under certificates. Of the latter, 41 males and 46 females are private patients, and 132 males and 214 females are paupers. All are resident and were seen during the visit, except 1 female pauper patient who is absent on pass, and 1 male private patient who is absent by escape. Since last visit 2 female patients have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population of the asylum since 4th March, 1897, the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	15	33	62	117
Discharged recovered, .	2	3	21	26	52
Discharged unrecovered,	2	8	23	39	72
Dead,	1	4	10	20	35

The deaths are registered as due in 14 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 6 cases to senile decay, in 5 cases to inflammatory lung affections, in 4 cases to heart diseases, in 3 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, and in 1 case each to peritonitis, chronic tuberculosis, and chronic chorea. In the cases of 17 of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two accidents to patients are recorded—the fracture of two ribs caused during a struggle with an attendant, and a fracture of the neck of the right femur due to a fall. In the case of the fractured ribs, the patient was a violent epileptic, and Dr. Rorie, after investigation, found no evidence of blame being due to the attendant. Eleven patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The overcrowding of the day-rooms referred to in the previous entries has in some measure been relieved by the decrease which has taken place in the population of the asylum since last visit. There were 474 patients resident on 4th March, 1897, and at this date there are 432. The private patients have increased from 83 to 87 during this period, but the number of pauper patients has decreased from 391 to 345. The reduction in the number resident is 42. This has been due to the removal of 41 pauper patients to the Lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouses, and to a decrease in the number of pauper patients sent to the asylum during the past few months.

It is understood that the Directors have under consideration plans for the erection of a separate building for the accommodation of the intermediate class of private patients. The number of this class—namely, those paying from £40 to £60—is at present 59, and it is proposed to erect a separate asylum on a site to the south of the main building to accommodate 60 patients. The erection of this building will permit of the whole of the main asylum being occupied by pauper patients and by private patients paying £25, the number of whom at present is 20. It is clearly pointed out in the previous entry that, judging from the statistics of the past 10 years, additional accommodation for 200 patients may be necessary before the end of the next 10 years, in order to meet the requirements of the surrounding district. It will be evident that the removal of the 50 private patients of the intermediate class who are resident in the main building to the new asylum, when it is erected, will not set free the accommodation necessary to meet future requirements. The manner in which still further accommodation is to be provided will require early consideration, if the institution is to continue to meet the wants of the district.

The asylum was found clean and in good order. The medical treatment of the patients is conducted with great care. It is recorded with satisfaction that a second assistant has been added to the medical staff. Good progress is being made with the reconstruction of the lavatories and water-closets. Electric light has been installed into the main building, and its superiority to gas as an illuminant makes it an improvement of great value. Additions to the furniture are much required in several sections of the main asylum, especially on the female side. It would tend to lessen the irritability and excitement of the patients in the south-east ward, which was considerable during the visit, if more easy-chairs, sofas, and comfortable stuffed benches were provided. The sewing-rooms also require additional furniture. The dormitory on the ground floor in the new block on the female side is now used as sick-room accommodation, and the dormitory on the upper floor is occupied by patients requiring special night supervision.

Gray House was found in excellent order, and its accommodation has been improved by considerable additions to its furniture. A new and well-equipped bath-room has been provided. A large and well-selected library has been formed for the use of the patients.

A new 8-inch pipe is in process of being laid between the asylum and the Dundee Corporation Water Works, in order to render the water supply adequate for the wants of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
8th, 9th, and 10th February 1897.

Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum.

There were 913 patients on the registers of the asylum on the 8th instant. Of these there were under certificate 193 male and 190 female private patients, and 245 male and 273 female pauper patients. The voluntary inmates consisted of 7 male and 5 female patients. All the patients on the registers are resident in the asylum and were seen during the visit, except 6 ladies who are at the seaside villa, 3 gentlemen and 12 ladies who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 male pauper patient who is absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 17th November, the date of the statistics given in the preceding entry:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	8	9	33	45	95
Discharged recovered, . .	1	5	13	24	43
Discharged unrecovered, .	7	2	10	17	36
Dead,	3	2	15	15	35

One male and 2 female patients have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 1 male and 2 female patients who were voluntary inmates have left.

During the period to which the above figures refer, 6 male and 1 female patients have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

In the Register of Deaths, brain disease is given either as the cause or as a contributory cause of death in 16 cases, and pulmonary disease was present in 10 cases. One death of an epileptic was due to suffocation during a fit. General paralysis continues to contribute largely to the causes of death in this asylum, 9 out of the 35 deaths above recorded being due to that disease. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

The number of patients admitted and the number discharged annually continue to bear a large proportion to the number resident. The number of patients admitted during the past year, 1896, was 470; the number who died or were discharged was 417; and the average number of patients resident was 901. This shows a more rapid movement of population than is found in any other Scottish asylum; and it is important to recognise

Appendix B. this when judging of the condition of the institution, because it implies
 Commissioners' that the inmates of this asylum consist to an exceptional extent of recent
 Entries. and acute cases requiring special medical attention and treatment.

Royal and
 District
 Asylums.

Royal
 Edinburgh
 Asylum.

The pauper section of the asylum still continues crowded; but it is expected that this condition will soon be considerably relieved by the removal of over 50 patients to the Craiglockhart Poorhouse, where additional accommodation for lunatics is being provided, which it is expected will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 33 entries. These refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the case of a patient with strong suicidal tendencies and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. The Register of Accidents contains 8 entries. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patients were absent from the asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

Except for the overcrowding already alluded to, the asylum was found in a very satisfactory condition. The administration continues to be conducted with great care and ability. Dr. Clouston keeps himself closely in touch with every department of the institution, and superintends the individual treatment of every patient. He is assisted by an excellent staff. The Case Books are kept up to date, and they contain a full record of the progress of every case.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
 17th, 18th, and 19th November 1897.

There are 898 patients on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

I. Certified Patients:—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Private Patients . . .	198	185	383
(2) Pauper Patients . . .	247	251	498
II. Voluntary Inmates . . .	10	7	17
	455	443	898

There are 9 patients absent on statutory probation, 1 absent on pass, 1 absent by escape, and 1 resident at the seaside villa. The number resident in the asylum is therefore 886.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the institution since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
I. Certified Patients:—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	40	42	115	109	306
Discharged recovered, . .	14	25	27	44	110
Discharged unrecovered, .	7	16	64	56	143
Dead, . . .	14	11	22	26	73
II. Voluntary Inmates:—					
Admitted . . .	8	8	0	0	16
Left . . .	5	6	0	0	11

During the period to which these statistics refer, 3 patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 8 patients from the pauper to the private list.

The number of private patients on the register of the asylum is the same as at last visit, but there has been a decrease of 20 in the number of pauper patients.

Sixty pauper patients have, since last visit, been transferred to the lunatic wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse, which have been enlarged to receive them. It is recorded with much satisfaction that Dr. Clouston, in view of these removals, began to admit private patients at the lower rates

of board. Seventeen private patients at the £28 rate and 25 at the £42 rate were admitted between 8th February and 31st July 1897. These figures strongly indicate how great is the demand for asylum accommodation and treatment for this class of patient. In receiving even this limited number of private patients at the lower rates of board, the institution has performed a good and charitable piece of work. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the institution will be able to meet all claims for admission from this most unfortunate class of the insane.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 28 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 17 cases, to inflammatory lung diseases in 8 cases, to heart disease in 8 cases, to senile decay in 7 cases, and to ovarian disease, cancer, injuries from a railway accident, strangulation, and asphyxia in 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in the cases of 40 out of the 73 patients who died.

There are 158 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of restraint in the cases of 5 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 11 patients. Restraint was resorted to in 14 instances for surgical reasons, in 49 cases to prevent degraded habits, and in 5 instances to prevent attempts at suicide. Five accidents are recorded, four of which ended fatally. The first case was that of a patient who, while out on *parole*, a privilege he had enjoyed for a considerable time, was killed by a passing train while walking on a railway line; the second was that of a patient who had never exhibited suicidal tendencies, but who hung himself by means of his bed-sheet; the third was that of an epileptic, who fell out of bed and was found dead on the floor; and the fourth was the death of an epileptic from asphyxia caused by turning on his face during a fit while in bed. Full inquiry was made into the circumstances of these deaths at the time of their occurrence. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 11. There appears to be no ground for anxiety in regard to the welfare of the patient who is at present absent by escape.

Fifty-nine attendants have resigned, 10 have been dismissed, and 76 have been engaged. The staff has been increased by the addition of 7 attendants. It is understood that houses of moderate rent cannot be obtained by the married members of the male staff in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum. It would be advantageous in many cases, and would increase the stability of the male staff, if the Managers were to erect suitable cottages near the asylum for the accommodation of these attendants. Such a provision would secure the permanent services of efficient and trustworthy attendants.

The condition of the patients in all sections of the asylum was highly satisfactory, and all classes of patients are liberally provided for and most satisfactorily cared for. It was abundantly evident during the four days over which the visit extended that Dr. Clouston is unremitting in his supervision of the institution, and in his study of the mental and bodily condition of the patients, and this, coupled with the assistance of an able and efficient medical staff, ensures constant and skilful attention to every patient in the asylum, both in regard to medical treatment and bodily requirements. The hospital character of the institution is recognised and fully developed; the number of unlocked doors in the various sections of the asylum is large; and the percentage of patients on *parole* is a high one. These broad and liberal principles in the administration of the institution conduce to the efficient nursing and to the happiness, contentment, and well-being of the inmates. The asylum was everywhere found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and scrupulously clean.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, Elgin District
21st April 1897. Asylum.

There are 157 patients resident in the asylum at this date. Of these 5 are private patients, 1 male and 4 females, and 152 pauper patients, 68 males and 84 females.

Since 7th August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

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		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted,	1	1	11	27	40
	Discharged recovered,	0	1	8	8	17
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	4	6	12
	Dead,	0	1	3	10	14

Elgin District Asylum.

During the period to which these figures refer, 1 female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are recorded in the Register as due to disease of the brain in 2 cases, to disease of the heart in 3 cases, to disease of the lungs in 2 cases, to diabetes in 1 case, to gangrene in 1 case, to acute mania in 2 cases, to inanition in 1 case, and to the effects of cut throat in 2 cases. In the last 2 cases the deaths were due to suicidal acts committed previous to the admission of the patients to the asylum. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint on 2 occasions to prevent interference with surgical appliances, and to the use of seclusion on 1 occasion. No patient has escaped. One accident is recorded—fracture of the radius in the case of a female patient who was unintentionally pushed over by another patient.

The patients were found in a condition indicating that they are kindly and judiciously treated. The clothing of the women attracted special attention on account of its seemliness.

All parts of the institution were in excellent order.

It was recorded in the entry referring to the visit made on 20th April 1888 that the arrangements in the main building for the extinction of fire, including the supply of water and its pressure, were sufficient for their purpose. It appears that as regards the pressure of water this has ceased to be true, as the pressure in the pipes is seldom sufficient to fill the cisterns in the roof of the building. This is a matter which should be put right as soon as possible, and it is for the District Board to consider what would be the best way of doing so. It seems probable, however, that a suitable arrangement would be to provide a force-pump in connection with a tank on the ground level. By this means the upper cisterns could be kept constantly full, and additional pressure could be given to the water if a fire should occur. A useful precaution in all large buildings such as the asylum is to have them divided into sections by partition walls which break the continuity of the roof. Such partitions exist to a considerable extent in this building; but one place was pointed out during the visit where the separation is imperfect, and where it could easily be made complete. It is recommended that this should be done.

The mode of heating the single rooms was discussed during the visit with the architect, and with Dr. Mackay and Mr. Hendry, and it was agreed that with a modification of the present arrangement a further trial should be given to the plan of heating by means of a slow-combustion stove placed in the adjoining corridor.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17th September 1897.

There are 156 patients, 69 men and 87 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 male and 4 females are private patients, and 65 men and 83 women are paupers. All were resident, and were seen during the visit.

No change has occurred among the private patients, but the following changes have taken place among the pauper inmates since the date of last visit :—

		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	
Admitted,		13	8	21
Discharged recovered,		7	3	10
Discharged unrecovered,		2	2	4
Dead,		4	4	8

The recovery rate has been high, and the rate of mortality has been small. There is a decrease of 1 in the population since 21st April 1897, the date of last visit. Appendix B.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 4 cases, and to heart disease, senile decay, peritonitis, and pulmonary cirrhosis in 1 case each. Commissioners' Entries.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 4 cases. Royal and District Asylums.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains one entry referring to the use of restraint for surgical reasons. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Elgin District Asylum.

The patients were found well provided for. They were clean in person, and the condition, amount, and quality of their clothing were most satisfactory. The general health and physical condition of the inmates was good. The dinner attracted favourable notice on account of the excellent quality of the food and of the neat manner in which it was served. Seventy-nine per cent. of the male and 72 per cent. of the female patients are registered as daily employed in useful work.

All parts of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the appearance of the day-rooms and dormitories was one of comfort and cheerfulness. It was everywhere evident that the management of the institution is careful and efficient.

The means of protection against fire continue inadequate. The pressure at the hydrants which surround the main building was at this date only sufficient to carry the water to the top of the first storey. It will be evident that if a fire were to occur in the second or third storey the means of extinction at present available would be insufficient to arrest it. It is, however, understood that a new 3-inch pipe is now being laid between the main and the asylum, as it is feared the diameter of the present pipe may be diminished by rust or deposit. It is also understood that an additional water supply is about to be obtained for Elgin from a source about 150 feet above the present supply. This will, of course, increase the present pressure, and will in all likelihood render the present means of extinction at the asylum efficient.

The recommendation contained in the previous report to have a partition wall at the place where the separation of the building into sections was imperfect has been given effect to.

A modification of the present arrangements for heating the single rooms by means of a slow-combustion stove placed in the corridor is to be tried during the coming winter, and the results are to be carefully noted.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th February 1897.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

There are at present 475 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 226 are men and 249 are women. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit, except 2 women who are absent on pass. The total number on the register is 1 less than on 17th September, the date of last visit. This is noted with pleasure, as it is always gratifying to have no increase in the number of inmates to record.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	20	25	45
Discharged recovered,	9	18	27
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	5
Dead,	5	9	14

The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to diseases of the brain in 8 cases, to diseases of the heart or lungs in 3 cases, and to scirrhus of the breast, caries of bones, and exhaustion from acute mania, each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

in the treatment of 3 patients. The restraint used was the camisole. It was applied to a patient suffering from acute melancholia in order to prevent suicide, which he had made determined efforts to effect, leading to repeated and dangerous struggles with the attendants. The camisole was put on three times for periods of from 13 to 15 hours each, and he was placed in the padded room on these occasions and visited by an attendant every half-hour. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum; and there has been 1 accident—fracture of the radius due to a fall.

At present there are 16 male patients and 12 female patients confined to bed from bodily infirmity. There is no disease of an infectious nature or attributable to insanitary conditions.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were suitably clad, and their clothing was in good order. An excellent and abundant dinner was served, and in answer to inquiries the patients expressed themselves as well satisfied with their food. Tranquillity prevailed everywhere.

The staff of attendants and nurses is 24 on the male side and 28 on the female side of the asylum, 3 on the male side—the nurses in the sick ward—being females. This gives an average of more than one attendant to every 10 patients. The total resident staff, including all officers and servants, consists of 83 persons, which is a proportion of more than 1 sane person to every 6 patients. There are 3 male night attendants and 3 female night attendants.

The beneficial effects of the relief from overcrowding due to the recent extension of the asylum were apparent throughout the institution. The new hospital buildings continue to prove well adapted to their purpose. All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order.

The laying out of the grounds, which had been thrown into disorder by the building operations, has made satisfactory progress. It is understood with much approval that the District Board are about to acquire an addition to the land attached to the asylum. The desirability of this has been indicated in previous entries.

The proposed improvements of the bath-rooms and lavatories referred to in the preceding entry are being carried out.

The general impression as to the treatment of the patients and the management of the asylum was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th June 1897.

There are 482 patients, 229 men and 253 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass. The distribution of the patients is as follows:—109 in the hospital, 32 in the convalescent block, and 341 in the main buildings.

The following changes in the population of the asylum have taken place since the date of last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	20	24	44
Discharged recovered,	6	6	12
Discharged unrecovered,	0	1	1
Dead,	11	13	24

These figures show an increase since last visit of 7—3 males and 4 females. The present number of empty beds is 5 on the male side and 49 on the female side. The vacant accommodation on the male side is very small, and it is therefore understood with approval that efforts are being made by Dr. Turnbull to board out those patients who are harmless and easily managed, and who no longer require care and treatment in a fully-equipped asylum. The admission rate has largely increased during the last ten years, and unless the removal of

suitable patients to private dwellings is successfully carried out, the necessity for additional accommodation for male patients will require careful consideration.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 8 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to influenza followed by pneumonia or pleurisy in 5 cases, to intestinal diseases in 3 cases, and to heart disease, kidney disease, and pneumonia in 1 case each.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 cases. The mortality has been high, but this has mainly been due to an epidemic of influenza which began in the end of March and continued for over three weeks. In addition to a large number of the staff, 55 patients were affected by it, and in 19 cases there were pulmonary and other complications of a serious kind.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients for periods varying from one to ten hours. Two accidents are recorded; one refers to a fall sustained by a patient 72 years of age, and resulted in the dislocation of the left shoulder, and the other to a fracture of the left collar-bone during an epileptic fit. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff of attendants appears to be of adequate strength, being of the proportion of 1 attendant to 11 patients on the male side, and of 1 to 9 on the female side. Classes for the special teaching and training of the attendants are conducted during winter by Dr. Turnbull and the assistant medical officer. Eighteen lectures are given both to the nurses and male attendants, and in addition there is practical teaching of a useful kind. There are at present 13 members of the staff who have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in nursing and attendance on the insane. The great value of systematic teaching of attendants is now universally acknowledged, as it cultivates their powers of observation and extends their knowledge of their duties to the insane.

The patients were found well provided for, and their condition was very satisfactory. They were suitably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. A substantial dinner of broth, beef, and potatoes was served during the visit to 184 patients in the main dining hall, and complete tranquillity prevailed during the meal. The food was of good quality and well cooked. The quantity of new milk daily supplied to the asylum is 52 gallons. The number of patients usefully employed is 149 men and 131 women.

The institution in all its sections was found clean and in good order. The rooms on the ground floor of the hospital building have been tastefully painted, and the excellence of the accommodation and arrangements of this section of the asylum attracted favourable notice. The bath-rooms and lavatories in the main building are being refitted in an efficient manner. The drying arrangements in the laundry have been made more effective by the introduction of a fan which produces a forced current of hot air through the drying chamber. It was everywhere evident that the asylum is kept in thorough repair. The staff of artisan attendants is a large one, but not too large for the amount of work to be done.

It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have purchased the field to the north of the asylum. This additional land will afford extended means of employing the male patients in healthy out-door work, and in this way will increase the efficiency of the institution.

The recommendation contained in a previous entry in reference to providing cottages for married attendants is repeated.

The general administration of the asylum is conducted with great ability and conscientiousness.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly, regularly, and neatly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, Glasgow Royal
22nd April 1897. Asylum.

There are 441 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 435 are certificated patients and 6 are voluntary inmates. Of those under certificates, 169 men and 215 women are private patients, and 40 men and 11 women are paupers. The voluntary inmates consist of 1 man and 5 women.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

They are all resident and were seen during the visit except 1 male private patient who is absent on statutory probation. Two men who were private patients at the date of last visit are now paupers, and one woman who was then a pauper is now a private patient.

The changes which have taken place since 26th October 1896, the date of last visit, are as follows :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	29	25	0	0	54
Discharged recovered,	6	9	0	0	15
Discharged unrecovered,	10	9	2	1	22
Dead,	9	5	1	1	16

The deaths are registered as due in 10 cases to diseases of the brain, in 2 cases to diabetes, in 2 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, in 1 case to cancer of the liver, and in 1 case to colitis and cystitis. In the cases of 10 of the 16 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 63 entries referring to the restraint of 3 patients and the seclusion of 3. Forty-five of the entries refer to the use of locked gloves in the case of a patient who, previous to their use, persisted in destroying her clothing. There has been no escape. Three accidents are recorded, one involved the fracture of a bone and the other two were not of a serious character.

The staff of attendants is 82, 38 in the male and 44 in the female division of the asylum. The proportion on the male side is 1 attendant to 5.5 patients, and on the female side 1 to 5. There are 4 male and 4 female night attendants. The staff generally created a favourable impression, and it includes many who have been a long time in the service of the asylum.

The patients of all classes were found in a highly satisfactory condition. Tranquility and contentment prevailed in all sections of the asylum, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made by any patient. It was abundantly evident that each case receives individual attention, both in regard to medical treatment and general requirements. The patients were seen at dinner and tea, and each meal was served in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the several classes of patients.

The food was of good quality, well cooked, and abundant. The amusements and recreations of the patients receive every attention and contribute largely to their happiness and physical well-being. The number registered as industrially employed is 71 male private patients, 167 female private patients, and 26 men and 8 women among the pauper class.

All parts of the asylum were found in good order, scrupulously clean, and comfortably heated. The accommodation in the West House is of an excellent character and provides in a liberal manner for patients paying the higher rates of board. The intermediate class of patients are comfortably and suitably provided for in the East House. There were evidences in all directions that the asylum is most efficiently managed.

The charitable work which the institution has performed and is at present doing on behalf of private patients in straitened circumstances deserves the warmest recognition of all interested in the welfare of the insane. In 1875 the number of private patients in the asylum was 167, and the lowest rate of board during that year was £55 per annum. Since that date the number of private patients has increased to 384, and for 182 of this number the rate of board is at present £40 or under. There are 54 private patients who are maintained at rates of board below £40, in fact, some are kept at rates which are almost nominal. There is another class of patients who share in the charity of the institution. These are 41 patients of good social position, but with limited means, who are maintained in the West House, for which the minimum rate is £90, at from £40 to £60 per annum. The charitable work of the institution is therefore of a twofold character: first, persons in straitened circumstances are maintained as private patients who, but for the beneficent action of the Directors, would have had to become pauper lunatics and have had the stigma of pauperism attached to them; and second, patients belonging to the educated classes, and in indigent circumstances, are provided for in

accommodation where they are associated with persons of their own rank of life. Both these results are admirable from a humane point of view, and they constitute a charity of the highest and most beneficent kind. It is understood with regret that the income of the institution does not at present permit of any further expansion of this charitable work of the Directors. The institution does not possess any public charitable funds, and the burden of maintaining this large number of patients at unremunerative rates therefore falls entirely on its revenue. The insane in straitened circumstances, especially those who, previous to their being the subjects of insanity, belonged to the professional and cultured classes, are most worthy objects of the charity of the public, and it is hoped that the claims of the institution to support in its charitable work will be recognised by the public.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
14th October 1897.

There are 443 patients on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 8 as voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients, 175 males and 215 females are private patients, and 43 males and 10 females are paupers. Of the voluntary inmates 3 are male and 5 are female. All the patients on the registers are resident in the asylum, and were seen during the visit to-day except 1 male private patient who is absent on statutory probation, and 1 female private patient who is absent on pass.

Since 22nd April, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	35	23	0	0	58
Discharged recovered,	10	12	0	0	22
Discharged unrecovered,	9	8	1	0	18
Dead,	6	3	0	1	10

The deaths are recorded in the Register as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, to Bright's disease in 2 cases, to rupture of aneurism in the spleen in 1 case, to exhaustion from mania in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 32 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no escape, and no accident to any patient.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements appear to be carefully considered and judiciously and liberally provided for.

Every section of the asylum was found in excellent order, clean, well aired, comfortable, and furnished in a way suitable to the several classes of patients resident. An alteration and enlargement of the kitchen of the East House has recently been carried out. It has been made in a very efficient manner and constitutes a great improvement.

The impression produced by the visit was that the asylum continues to be managed with great ability and success.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH, Glasgow
3rd May 1897. District
Asylum.

On 5th November, 1896, the General Board formally approved of and adopted the completed portions of the asylum at Gartloch as a district asylum for the City of Glasgow Lunacy District. The portions approved of were regarded as capable of accommodating in all 160 patients of each sex, and the sanction of the Board was given to the occupation of the completed buildings on condition that the patients admitted be restricted to those who are easily managed and do not require special arrangements for their care.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum.

There are 192 patients, 97 men and 95 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. The transfer of patients to the asylum began on 8th December 1896, and the following statement shows the changes which have taken place since that date :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	99	98	197
Discharged unrecovered	0	2	2
Dead,	2	1	3

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to old age and pulmonary congestion, in 1 case to phthisis pulmonalis, and in 1 case to general paralysis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been three escapes : in two instances the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back, and in one instance a female patient was absent for 28 days, and her name therefore fell, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, to be removed from the register of the asylum. It has since been ascertained that she is doing well at home. There has been no accident to any patient, which, considering the rough condition of the grounds, is most creditable to Dr. Oswald and the staff.

The buildings consist of the main asylum and the hospital section. They occupy an elevated site, and when looked at from the west they have a graceful and handsome appearance. The front block of the main asylum consists of the administrative department, behind which are the stores, kitchen, dining and amusement halls. Four blocks, two on each side of the central section, contain the day-room and dormitory accommodation for the patients ; the two on the north side are for males, and the two on the south for females. The blocks, which are of three storeys, are connected by wide corridors with each other and with the central halls and administrative section. A bath-room adjoins the corridor on each side, and a shoe-room is attached to each block. The four blocks of the main asylum are capable of accommodating 400 patients, and the hospital section has beds for 140 patients. The whole asylum has, therefore, accommodation for 540. The number of pauper lunatics chargeable on 1st January 1897 to the City of Glasgow Parish was 553, of whom 475 were in asylums and 78 in private dwellings.

The asylum has been admirably furnished. The day-rooms for 50 patients contain 3 sofas, 8 easy chairs, 7 basket chairs, 6 arm chairs, and 18 ordinary chairs, and there is a variety of tables of all sizes. The decorations and furnishings of those rooms give them a bright and cheerful appearance. Such pleasant and comfortable surroundings cannot fail to have a most marked effect in diminishing the irritability and restlessness of the patients and in contributing to their contentment and happiness. The dormitories have also an aspect of comfort, and the beds, which are furnished with wire and hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and ample covering, are of good length and breadth. The excellence of these arrangements indicates a thoughtful and liberal consideration for the care, comfort, and well-being of the patients, and merits the warmest approval.

The dining and amusement halls are of handsome proportions and well lighted. The sculleries, which adjoin the dining hall, are much too small and will require to be enlarged. At the time of the visit 188 patients were seen at dinner and tea. The dinner, which consisted of pea soup, bread, salt fish, and potatoes, was served in a neat and orderly manner. The food was of good quality, well cooked, and abundant. Each patient was provided with a knife, fork, spoon, tumbler, soup plate, and plates for the fish and potatoes, and each table had a water jug, cruets, and a plate with half-slices of bread. The crockery is home-like : that is to say, it is free from any special institutional design. The males have 9 oz. of bread and the females 7 oz. for tea, and the bread is served in half-slices, well buttered. The diet table is most satisfactory both in regard to quantity and variety : fresh meat is given three times one week and four times the following week, fish twice one week and once the following week, tinned meat is served once a week, broth or soup is given three times a week, and rice and milk twice a week. These details clearly indicate that the patients are suitably and liberally fed.

The ventilation of the rooms and corridors is effected by the ingress of air through gratings at the base of the radiators, and it is heated in passing through them, and the egress is through gratings in the ceilings, which lead into shafts ending in cupolas in the roof. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The mode of heating is by open fires and hot-water pipes. All sections of the occupied portions of the asylum were of a comfortable temperature at the time of the visit. Royal and District Asylums.

The water supply, which is practically unlimited, is obtained from the Glasgow Corporation Water Works. The means of protection from fire are at present imperfect. There are hydrants around the building, but the hose and other necessary appliances are not yet to hand. There should be no further delay in obtaining them and in organising a fire brigade from among the asylum staff. An engine is in process of being housed near the storage tanks, which, when put into action, will be able to throw both the storage and gravitation water to the highest points of the buildings. Glasgow District Asylum.

The asylum is lighted throughout by electricity, and it is understood that the wards are abundantly lighted of an evening.

The land in possession of the asylum is 344 acres in extent, 242 of which are arable or grazing ground, and 102 are taken up by buildings, garden, and wood. At present milk is supplied by contract, but it is understood that the District Board are about to purchase cows in order to produce all the milk which the asylum will daily require. The garden is of good size and enclosed by high walls, and in it is a range of glass-houses, which will provide an abundant supply of decorative plants for the wards. Groups of patients are from time to time taken through these houses, a privilege which they greatly enjoy. The farm and garden will at all times afford an abundant amount of healthy out-door work for the male patients, which is an indispensable agent in their treatment. Nothing contributes so beneficially to their mental and physical well-being as farm work.

The staff of attendants is 12—6 in the male and 6 in the female wards. The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 16. There is 1 male and 1 female night attendant. The accommodation for the staff is comfortable and excellent, and the dietary of the attendants appears to be varied and liberal.

The hospital section is rapidly getting into order, but the land to the south of this building, which is to form the exercise ground for the patients of this section, is in a very rough condition. The opening of the hospital should be delayed until the walks and terraces have been made. It is absolutely necessary that the patients in the hospital should be provided with pleasure grounds in which they can enjoy the open air and sunshine which are so essential to their health and recovery. The general impression produced by the visit was that the asylum is admirably suited for the purpose for which it has been built, that its administration so far has been organised by Dr. Oswald in a very able and efficient manner, and that the condition both of the patients and of the house was most creditable to Dr. Oswald and his staff.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,
28th October 1897.

There are 398 patients on the register of this asylum at this date, 180 being men and 218 being women. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit to-day.

Since 3rd May, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	95	127	222
Discharged recovered,	6	1	7
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	6
Dead,	3	0	3

Two of the deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the brain, and one to general tuberculosis. In one case a *post-mortem* examination was made.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion shows that neither of these methods of dealing with patients has been used in this institution up to the present time. There has been no case of escape since the date of the preceding entry, and there has been no accident involving injury of a serious character to any patient.

Since the date of the preceding entry the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the hospital section of the institution have been laid out, and that section is now occupied by patients, 18 being at present resident on the male side and 47 on the female side. It is too soon to make a full report on the section, but it may be stated that everything that was seen during the visit to-day gave reason to believe that the District Board may be cordially congratulated on the enlightened liberality which they have displayed in all the arrangements, and on the eminent success which has attended their efforts to make them thoroughly efficient. It has already been shown by experience that in several important respects the arrangements have exceptional merits. In regard to the wards generally, it is not too much to say that no effort seems to have been spared to provide everything that will be likely to make the curative treatment of the patients efficient, to conduce to their comfort, and to promote their welfare.

Among the special features of the hospital that deserve notice are the arrangements for the admission of patients. There are parlours near the entrance of the building, one for men and one for women, furnished as medical consulting-rooms, where each patient on arrival at the institution is received by a medical officer, and where every convenience is provided for taking notes of such information as can be furnished by those who accompany the patient as to the nature and history of the case. After the interview with the medical officer the patient is, if the nature of the case admits, taken into an adjoining admirably-appointed bath-room to be bathed, and there makes acquaintance with the nurses or attendants before seeing any of the other patients, or anything specially of an asylum character. After the bath the patient goes to a neighbouring bedroom, is put comfortably to bed, and is again examined by the medical officer, who then gives such directions as to future treatment as seem most suitable. The object of these arrangements is not merely to give an opportunity to the medical officer to make a complete examination of each patient immediately after the patient's arrival at the asylum, but also to impress the patients from the first with the feeling that they will be kindly and skilfully treated, and to avoid everything which might create distrust or disquietude. The importance, with a view to curative treatment, of making a favourable impression on the minds of patients on the threshold of their asylum life can scarcely be overestimated; but the consideration shown for their feelings at this stage cannot fail to have a good effect also on the minds of attendants and nurses, and help to give a desirable tone at all times to their mode of thinking and dealing with the patients. It is pleasing to hear from Dr. Oswald that he has found the arrangements to work well in practice.

Another feature of the hospital administration that may be mentioned is the use of the broad corridor running on each side between the dining hall and the wings, which was designed as a place of exercise for the feebler patients. In addition to their original purpose Dr. Oswald states that these corridors are found very useful for the less formal gatherings of patients in the evenings for purposes of recreation.

The larger or non-hospital section of the institution, which was opened last year, appears to be serving its purpose in a highly satisfactory manner. It is found well adapted to efficient methods of administration generally, and also to the management of its inmates specially as an industrial community, which Dr. Oswald wisely desires to carry out.

It was only to be expected in an institution which has many features of a novel character that some deficiency should be found. One which has already shown itself is in regard to the amount of accommodation for nurses and attendants. These are about to be remedied by the erection of a separate house as a home for female nurses, and of ten cottages for married male attendants. It is satisfactory to know that this accommodation could not have been provided in a better way even if it had been under consideration when the plans of the institution were first designed.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept, and in every way satisfactory.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,
28th January 1897.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Govan District
Asylum.

There are 237 patients—132 men and 105 women—at present on the register of the asylum. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

The following changes have taken place in the population since 15th October 1897, the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	8	24
Discharged recovered,	4	1	5
Discharged unrecovered,	5	1	6
Dead,	1	0	1

The death is registered as due to senile decay. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry which refers to the use of seclusion for 2 hours in the treatment of a patient on account of excitement and violence. No accident is recorded, and the fact that no accident has happened to any patient since the opening of the asylum is creditable to Dr. Watson and the staff. There have been 3 instances of escape, in one of which the patient was absent for 28 days, and his name, therefore, fell to be removed from the register. There appears to be no ground for anxiety either for his safety or well-being. No attendant has resigned or been dismissed, and one additional attendant has been engaged.

The patients were found well and liberally provided for, and their condition in regard to general health, cleanliness, and clothing was highly satisfactory. Great tranquility prevailed both in the day-rooms and in the dining hall during the visit, and no reasonable complaint was made by any patient. An excellent and well-cooked dinner, consisting of broth, beef-steak pie, and potatoes was served to 222 patients in a neat and orderly manner. The industrial employment of the inmates is well attended to—116 out of 132 men, and 60 out of 105 women, are registered as occupied in useful work. The advantage and importance of the asylum possessing an adequate extent of land is shown by the fact that of the 116 men engaged at work, 99 are employed as farm labourers, gardeners, and farm servants.

The wards were found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The lowering of the breasts of the oriel windows in the day-rooms has added greatly to the brightness and cheerfulness of these rooms. Three pianos and a bagatelle table have been provided for the amusement of the patients.

The administrative block is now completed and about to be furnished. The dispensary should be furnished with a counter, and the shelves for drugs placed beyond it—at present many of the drugs are too near the door. The hospital buildings are making satisfactory progress, but a considerable time must elapse before they are ready for occupation. Good progress has been made with the building of the workshops. Three blocks of houses for the accommodation of certain members of the staff have been built near the entrance gate. Each block provides for 4 tenants. It is hoped that liberal accommodation for married attendants will be kept in view, as nothing conduces so much to the stability of the male staff as providing them with suitable houses. Frequent changes among the attendants are inimical to the interests and happiness of the patients.

A road has been made around the asylum buildings, but it is recommended that no time be lost in making a road round the grounds in order to provide a long walk for the patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found neatly, regularly, and correctly kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,
20th October 1897.

The number of patients on the register of the asylum at this date is 271—151 being men and 120 being women. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit to-day, except 3 women who are absent on pass.

Appendix B. Since 28th January, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place :—
Commissioners' Entries.

		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
		M.	F.	TOTALS.
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted,	45	45	90
	Discharged recovered,	16	23	39
Govan District Asylum.	Discharged unrecovered,	6	6	12
	Dead,	4	1	5

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to epilepsy, bronchitis, pneumonia, Bright's disease, and hæmorrhage due to cut-throat.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There have been 4 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The Register of Accidents contains only 1 entry. This refers, however, to a suicidal attempt by a male patient which proved fatal. The patient cut his throat with a razor which—owing to the forgetfulness of an attendant—had not been placed safely out of reach.

The whole of the section of the institution intended to receive patients not requiring hospital treatment is now finished and occupied, but its suitability for its purpose cannot be fully tested until the hospital section has been completed. Judging from the present condition of that section, it seems probable, though considerable progress has been made with the work since last visit, that several months must elapse before it will be ready for occupation.

The patients now in the asylum were found in a satisfactory condition, and their requirements are suitably provided for.

The wards were found clean, well ventilated, comfortable, and in every respect in good order.

The transitional character of many of the arrangements now existing makes it unnecessary to refer to them in detail, and it seems sufficient to say that, in view of the difficulties connected with the building operations still in progress, the management of the asylum and the treatment of the patients are very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24th March 1897.

There are 145 patients on the register of the asylum at this date ; 7 males and 11 females are private patients, and 55 males and 72 females are pauper patients. They are all resident in the institution at present, and were seen during the visit to-day.

Since 10th November, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	5	8	13
Discharged recovered,	2	5	7
Discharged unrecovered,	2	0	2
Dead,	5	2	7

During the period to which the above figures refer, 1 female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases in the nervous centres in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole at night on 5 occasions, to prevent a patient who had attempted suicide by cut-throat from interfering with her surgical dress-

ings. The remaining 4 entries refer to the use of seclusion. There has been no escape in which the patient was not brought back to the asylum the same day, and there has been no accident to any patient. Everything that was seen during the visit tended to show that the patients are carefully and kindly treated. At dinner the food was seen to be excellent in quality, and this opinion was confirmed by the statements of patients. The clothing of the patients is suitable, and was found in good order.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, well heated, and well aired; but the working of the asylum is interfered with in various ways by the building operations at present in progress. The rooms are also overcrowded, and will remain so until the new accommodation is ready for occupation.

The new buildings are making satisfactory progress, and it is expected that they will all be fit for the reception of patients some time in the course of the present year. The addition to the female sick-room has already been taken into use.

It is understood, with much satisfaction, that the asylum having been recently taken into the area of the municipality of Haddington, it will before long receive its water supply from the Haddington Water Works. There has always hitherto been a certain amount of anxiety in regard to the water supply of the institution, and at times difficulty has been experienced in keeping it up to the proper amount.

The general impression produced by the visit was very favourable to the management of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th August 1897.

There are 67 men and 83 women, or 150 patients in all, on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 8 men and 9 women are private patients, and 59 men and 74 women are paupers. All are resident and were seen during the visit, except 1 man who is absent on pass.

Since 24th March, 1897, the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	6	9	15
Discharged recovered,	0	2	2
Discharged unrecovered,	1	0	1
Dead,	2	5	7

There has been an increase of 5 patients during the period to which these figures refer.

Two of the deaths are registered as due to cerebral hæmorrhage, 2 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 as due to pneumonia.

In the cases of 2 of the 7 patients who died, *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There has been no accident, and there has been no escape in which a patient was absent a night before being brought back.

The condition of the patients, except for the overcrowding, was in all respects highly satisfactory. Their behaviour during the visit was quiet and orderly, and their general contentment was indicative of kindly and judicious treatment. The clothing is of good quality, and every attention is given to its condition. The dinner was abundant, well cooked, and neatly served.

The management of the asylum is at present attended with difficulties owing to the building operations which are in progress. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the wards were found clean, in good order, and bright and com-

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Commissioners' Entries.
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Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

Inverness District Asylum.

fortable in appearance. The new sick-room accommodation on the female side is completed, but as yet only furnished with beds. As this accommodation is urgently required, there should be no delay in having it fully furnished in a manner suitable for sick and infirm patients. The new day-room and dormitory on the female side, and the new sick-room accommodation on the male side, will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in the course of the autumn. These additions will greatly increase the efficiency of the asylum, and conduce to the comfort and happiness of the patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
19th and 20th April 1897.

There were, on the 19th instant, 514 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 2 men were private patients, and 264 men and 248 women were pauper patients. All are resident in the asylum and were seen during the visit, except 5 men and 9 women who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman who is absent by escape.

Since 6th August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	56	59	115
Discharged recovered,	33	32	65
Discharged unrecovered,	8	5	13
Dead,	15	11	26

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to brain disease in 1 case, to heart disease in 1 case, to pulmonary disease in 12 cases, to diseases of other viscera in 3 cases, to erysipelas in 2 cases, to senile gangrene in 1 case, to rheumatism in 1 case, to old age in 2 cases, to exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, to asphyxia during an epileptic fit in 1 case, and to the result of an accidental fall of earth in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all cases.

There are 30 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 4 patients and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 10 patients.

The only accident of a serious character that has occurred is the injury of 2 male patients owing to the fall of a bank of earth which was being removed. The fall was due to a mass of earth which had been hardened by the frost becoming suddenly detached, and, before the two men could escape, they were caught by a portion of the falling earth and severely crushed. One man had both legs crushed, the injuries being so severe that the injured legs had to be amputated. The man who was injured in both legs died from the effects, the other has made a good recovery. There have been 10 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition so far as the present overcrowded state of the institution will permit.

The overcrowding of the asylum is greater than was anticipated, owing to the number of patients admitted during the past year having been exceptionally large. At present there are 49 men and 26 women in the asylum above the number that it can properly contain. It is, therefore, to be hoped that everything will be done to complete the addition now being made to the male side of the asylum as soon as possible. It is evidently necessary also that no time should be lost in commencing the addition to the female side. The addition to the male side, now in progress, will not only add considerably to the amount of accommodation, but will also add greatly to the efficiency of the asylum.

The attention of the District Board should be directed to the boilers which supply steam to the asylum. They are old and of insufficient size for the work they have to do. This insufficiency will be more seriously felt when the new buildings come into occupation. There ought to be two boilers larger than

those at present in use constantly at work, and a third for use when one of the others is being cleaned. Appendix B.

The desirability of effecting a diversion of the right of way which passes close to the asylum building has been frequently referred to in former entries. Commissioners' Entries. The passing of the public by the present road interferes, especially on Sundays, with the privacy of the grounds and the discipline of the establishment, and Royal and District Asylums. it is very desirable that it should be put an end to.

The parts of the asylum occupied by patients were found in excellent order, and it was pleasing to observe improvements in the furniture and decorations tending to give a more home-like appearance to the rooms. Inverness District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15th and 16th September 1897.

There are 529 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 2 males are private patients, and 266 males and 261 females are paupers. Five men and 10 women are absent on statutory probation. The number resident was 514, all of whom were seen during the two days over which the visit extended.

The following changes in the population have taken place since last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	27	43	70
Discharged recovered,	18	20	38
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	5
Dead,	4	8	12

It appears from the foregoing statement that there has been since 19th April 1897 an increase of 15 patients—2 males and 13 females. The percentage of recoveries during the period embraced in the above figures is 54·2, and the rate of mortality has been low.

Of the 12 deaths, 4 are registered as due to brain diseases, 4 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to Bright's disease, 1 as due to pleurisy, and 1 as due to tuberculosis. In the cases of 10 of the 12 patients who died, *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case for surgical reasons, and in 1 case both restraint and seclusion were resorted to on account of violent and dangerous excitement. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 7. There has been no serious accident.

Nine attendants have resigned, 1 was dismissed for inefficiency, and 14 have been engaged. The staff has recently been increased by 4. There are at present 2 night attendants on the male side and 3 on the female side ; it is understood that an additional night attendant will be appointed on the male side when the sick wards are opened. The training of the staff receives increasing attention. Systematic lectures are given weekly to the attendants by Dr. Keay and the assistant medical officer ; and, in addition, there are practical demonstrations in the sick wards by the medical officers and the matron. The results of such teaching cannot fail to be beneficial in many directions. Thirteen of the present staff have passed the examination and gained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and it was heard with satisfaction that the District Board grant an increase of £2 to the wages of those attendants who pass this examination.

Overcrowding is at present an unsatisfactory feature in the condition of the asylum. The male hospital wing is making satisfactory progress, and relief to the overcrowding on the male side will, it is expected, be obtained in the course of a few months. But the building of the female sick wards has not yet been commenced. It is urged that no time should be lost in making this extension of the accommodation, as the overcrowding on the female side will, it is feared, be seriously intensified by the time this addition is ready for occupation.

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Inverness District Asylum.

Plans for the extension of the boiler-house have been prepared and are at present under the consideration of the General Board. The new boiler-house is to contain two boilers of sufficient size to meet the present and prospective requirements as to steam.

The water supply is, on account of long-continued drought, at present defective. Dr. Keay is taking advantage of the low state of the reservoir and is extending its capacity to the extent of a million gallons. This increased storage will lessen the liability to a recurrence of a defective supply such as the present.

Many improvements have been effected since last visit in the sanitary arrangements and in the furniture and furnishings of the wards. Four lavatories have been refitted and tiled. A considerable amount of repainting, repapering, and decorating has been done in a most tasteful manner, which has rendered the day-rooms bright and attractive. The additions to the furniture and furnishings have been numerous, and have considerably increased the comforts of the patients. New grates of an improved kind are gradually being substituted for those which are defective or worn out. One of the wards, with its adjacent corridor, is being refloored with pitch pine. The dormitories stand in need of many desirable and necessary improvements, and it is hoped that these will soon receive attention.

The condition of the patients, except for the overcrowding, was highly satisfactory. It was evident during the visit that they receive kindly and considerate care and skilful treatment. Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation, exercise, and amusements of the patients.

The books and registers were examined; they were found written up to date and correctly kept.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM,
12th January 1897.

There are 195 patients—101 men and 94 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

Since 21st October 1896, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	5	7	12
Discharged recovered,	2	1	3
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Dead,	3	3	6

Four of the deaths are registered as due to brain diseases and 2 to heart disease. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient on account of epileptic mania and violence, and to the use of restraint on 5 occasions in the treatment of 2 patients; in 4 instances its use was to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. There has been no accident and no escape.

Two attendants have been dismissed—one for being absent without leave, and one for ill-treatment of a patient. The facts in reference to the ill-usage of this patient should have been reported to the Procurator-Fiscal.

The condition of the patients was in every respect highly satisfactory. Their clothing again attracted favourable attention on account of its neatness and good quality. The physical health and condition of the inmates are indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. The dinner, which was well cooked and evidently enjoyed by the patients, consisted of herrings, potatoes, and dumplings, which were served in a quiet and orderly manner.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives every attention, but the small amount of land in possession of the asylum precludes the employment of so large a number of men in out-door work as is desirable. Only 16 men are registered as being employed as field or garden labourers.

The wards were found in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and comfortably heated.

The treatment of the patients and the general management of the asylum by Appendix B. Dr. Skeen are characterised by earnestness and ability.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM,
12th July 1897.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

There are 201 patients on the register of the asylum at this date—108 men and 93 women. All are resident in the institution at present and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 man who is absent on pass.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Since 12th January, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	27	9	36
Discharged recovered,	14	4	18
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	6
Dead,	2	4	6

Of the 6 patients who died 3 are recorded in the Register of Deaths as having died from diseases of the nervous centres and 3 from diseases of the heart and lungs. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of gloves as a means of restraint in the treatment of 6 persons—on one occasion in each case, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 persons—also once in each case. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum. One accident has occurred: fracture of the neck of the right femur in the case of an aged woman who slipped her foot while walking in one of the corridors.

The patients were all found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. Everything that was seen tended to show that they are well provided for and that they are considerably and judiciously treated. Great tranquillity prevailed on both sides of the house.

The wards were found everywhere in excellent order, and the general impression produced by the visit was pleasing.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,
5th February 1897.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

The present population of the asylum consists of 243 men and 192 women, a total of 435 patients. All are resident and were seen at this date. The changes which have occurred since last visit on 14th October 1896 are as follows:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	29	19	48
Discharged recovered,	12	3	15
Discharged unrecovered,	6	3	9
Dead,	4	6	10

These figures show an increase of 14—7 men and 7 women—in the number resident.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, and to pneumonia in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every instance, and good and useful work is being done in the study of the pathological conditions which accompany mental disorders. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made for the accommodation of friends attending the funerals.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours in the treatment of 3 patients. No accident has occurred, and the fact that no accident has happened since the opening of the asylum is most creditable to Dr. Clark and the staff. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent a night before being brought back.

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Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Lanark
District
Asylum,
Hartwood.

The condition of the patients was in every respect highly satisfactory. It is impossible to over-praise the neatness and quality of their clothing and the care which is taken to meet individual tastes and requirements. The orderly manner in which the meals are served again attracted favourable attention, and the dinner, which consisted of fish, potatoes, and rice pudding, was well cooked and abundant. Many patients who were questioned as to the dietary expressed complete satisfaction with it. There was an entire absence of manifestations of excitement both in the wards and in the hall during the dinner and tea. Great attention is given to the industrial employment of the patients, and the advantage of an adequate amount of land in the possession of the asylum is shown by the fact that 111 male patients are daily employed as field and garden labourers. The benefits which accrue from the possession of an asylum farm cannot be over-estimated. The walk in the grounds will soon be completed and will afford abundant means of exercise for those patients who are unfit for active out-door work. The amusement and recreation of the patients received every consideration. The day-rooms are well supplied with dominoes, cards, and draughts, and the male patients have a bagatelle table. There are two dances during the week, and occasionally there are concerts and other social entertainments. A dance was held on the evening of the visit and greatly enjoyed by the patients, who were suitably and tastefully dressed for the occasion. A supper of scones and coffee was served at the conclusion of the dance.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the wards in every section presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort of a very pleasant kind. The heating arrangements are of such a satisfactory nature that open fires have not been found necessary, and the danger and dust of these fires are therefore obviated.

A large amount of work has been done on the asylum estate. The garden to the south has been completed, and has produced an abundant supply of vegetables. Potatoes to the value of £70 were last year grown on the asylum farm. The trenching of the fields is now in progress. It is hoped that no time will be lost in the erection of a greenhouse in order that the wards may be furnished with a plentiful supply of decorative plants.

The farm buildings are making satisfactory progress, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation by midsummer. These buildings will have accommodation for 12 quiet, easily managed, and useful patients. The building of the block for the accommodation of 150 men is progressing rapidly, but it will be a considerable time before it is completed. At present there are only 12 empty beds on the male side, but 12 additional beds will be available when the farm buildings are opened.

The liberal manner in which the District Board have provided cottages for the married members of the male staff deserves the warmest recognition. There are 27 cottages on the asylum estate, 18 of which are occupied by attendants and 9 by artizan attendants. Of these 18, 3 are charge attendants, 4 are night attendants, and 11 are ordinary attendants. Of the male staff whose sole duty is the care of the patients, 64 per cent. are married and provided with suitable house accommodation. In providing these cottages the District Board have adopted a very efficacious means of securing the permanent services of good men, and thereby promoting the interests and happiness of the patients.

The asylum is managed by Dr. Clark in a most careful and enlightened manner. It is to his constant personal supervision that the highly satisfactory condition of the patients and of the establishment is mainly due. In regard to the medical treatment of the patients it was abundantly evident that it is conducted by an able and painstaking physician, whose knowledge of the mental and bodily condition of each patient is most thorough.

The books and registers were examined and were found neatly, correctly, and regularly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,
30th and 31st August 1897.

There were on the 30th instant 453 patients on the register of the asylum—258 men and 195 women.

Since 5th February, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	75	45	120
Discharged recovered,	40	23	63
Discharged unrecovered,	9	8	17
Dead,	11	11	22

Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain, in 7 to diseases of the heart and lungs, in 5 to diseases of other viscera, in 1 to scirrhus of the breast, in 2 to pneumonia consecutive on influenza, and in 1 to the effects of poison. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case but one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 16 entries ; they refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients.

The Register of Escapes contains 2 entries referring to cases in which patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The Register of Accidents contains 5 entries, the most important of which refers to the case of the patient already mentioned as having died from poison. The death was the result of the patient, a woman, having drunk some of Jeyes' Disinfectant which had been placed in her room for sanitary reasons. This liquid is labelled "Non-poisonous," and had been in general use in the asylum for sanitary purposes, and the importance of keeping it out of the reach of the patients had not been recognised until its poisonous nature was shown by the occurrence of this accident.

Since last visit the erection of the farm steading has been completed, and it is to be occupied immediately. The buildings will not only be a valuable addition to the resources of the institution in regard to the treatment of the patients and from an economical point of view, but will also afford a welcome addition to the accommodation for male patients. The male side of the asylum is now full, and with the occupation of the farm steading 12 additional beds will become available. The new block of building on the male side of the asylum intended to accommodate 150 patients is now roofed in, and the internal fittings have made considerable progress, but it will probably be well into next year before it is ready for use. In accordance with recommendations in previous entries a greenhouse is being erected, and it is now approaching completion.

A large amount of ordinary farm and garden work has been accomplished this year, though much of the labour of the male patients has necessarily been devoted to such preliminary operations as draining, trenching, levelling, and road-making. The work that has been done shows itself in the increased appearance of orderliness and comfort in the surroundings of the asylum. One useful piece of work that has been completed is the levelling of the laundry green. It was observed with strong approval that efforts are made to find suitable out-door labour for some of the female patients. It is not always so fully recognised as it ought to be that in many cases female patients derive greater benefit from this kind of work than from any other kind ; and even when its usefulness is recognised it is often difficult to provide them with it. The illustration seen during the visit was a party of women, under the charge of two nurses, who were engaged, nurses and all, in the healthy work of thistle hoeing. Dr. Clark, with reference to this kind of work, pointed out some patients now in the asylum who had derived marked benefit from being put to it.

The condition in which the patients were found throughout the asylum was in every respect satisfactory, and the commendation given in previous entries is here repeated as to the efficient way in which they are provided with all that is required to make them comfortable and to promote their health both of body and mind.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th April 1897.

Midlothian
and Peebles
District
Asylum.

There are 234 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 5 men and 12 women are private patients, and 113 men and 104 women are

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Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

pauper patients. All are resident and were seen during the visit to-day, except 5 patients who are absent on statutory probation. Since 20th July, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	2	18	19	40
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	2	4	6
Discharged unrecovered, .	10	9	7	8	34
Dead,	0	1	4	6	11

During the period to which these figures refer 1 female patient has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 4 cases, to cardiac disease in 1 case, to pulmonary disease in 3 cases, and to cancer, general tuberculosis, and senile decay each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases.

There are 37 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of seclusion on various occasions in the treatment of 7 patients. Injuries to 3 patients are recorded in the Accident Book which involved fracture of bones. They were all due to falls, and no blame was attached to those in charge. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state during the visit, as far as the greatly overcrowded condition of the wards will permit. No complaint was made.

The wards were everywhere found in good order, clean, suitably heated, and well aired.

Plans for a considerable enlargement of the asylum, intended to relieve the overcrowding, are at present under consideration by the District Board. It is hoped that the new building will be commenced immediately.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
22nd July 1897.

There are 238 patients, 119 men and 119 women, on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 man and 1 woman are voluntary inmates, 4 men and 13 women are private patients, and 114 men and 105 women are paupers. The number resident is 232, 3 men and 3 women being absent on statutory probation.

Since the date of last visit, 25th April 1897, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	0	1	6	7	14
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	0	4	4
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	0	4	1	5
Dead,	1	0	1	1	3

Two voluntary patients have been admitted during the period to which these figures refer.

The causes of death are registered as cerebral tumour in 1 case, general paralysis in 1 case, and cancer of the pancreas in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in each case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients for periods varying from 5 to 8 hours, on account of dangerous tendencies during excitement. One accident is recorded involving the fracture of two ribs. The circumstances attending this accident were so suspicious that the attendant in charge of the patient was summarily dismissed. There has been no escape

Although the overcrowding of the institution has not become intensified during the last few months it still continues an unsatisfactory feature of the wards. The asylum can, according to present requirements as to space, accommodate 160 patients, and there are at this date 232 resident. There are therefore 72 inmates in excess of what the institution can properly accommodate. As it will be over two years before the extensions which the District Board have resolved to build will be ready for occupation, the overcrowding will from the inevitable annual increase become still more unsatisfactory. It is therefore hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in providing increased accommodation.

The patients, except for the overcrowding, are well provided for, and their general and medical treatment is characterised by great care and ability. There was complete tranquillity among the patients during the visit, and no reasonable complaint was made by any inmate.

All sections of the asylum were found clean and in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories presented a bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance. It is recommended that the District Board should consider during the progress of the extensions the advisability of introducing the electric light into the asylum. It has been found eminently suitable for institutions for the insane, being safer, healthier, cleaner, and cooler than gas.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly, regularly, and neatly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
5th and 6th March 1897.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.
Montrose Royal Asylum.

There are 608 patients on the registers of the asylum, 605 being under certificates and 3 being voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients 36 males and 50 females are private patients and 239 males and 280 females are paupers. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit of the above dates, except 1 female private patient and 1 male pauper patient.

Since 6th November, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	5	18	26	55
Discharged recovered,	2	2	1	7	12
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	3	5	11
Dead,	0	4	1	13	18

During the period to which the above figures refer 2 male patients and 1 female patient have been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

One gentleman has been admitted as a voluntary inmate, and no one who was in the position of a voluntary inmate has left or has died.

The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 7 cases, to the sequelæ of influenza in 2 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to carcinoma of the stomach, epithelioma of the tongue, and to tubercular peritonitis each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 cases.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident to any patient. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was not brought back to the asylum the same day. Eight male patients and 22 female patients are at present confined to bed by illness, most of it being chronic debilitating disease.

The sylum was found in all its departments in excellent order during the visit, though there is still an undesirable degree of crowding in the main building. The patients were found for the most part tranquil and contented, and their requirements are suitably provided for.

The new building intended for the reception of private patients has made considerable progress since last visit, and it is expected to be ready for occupation some time next year.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

It is learned with great regret that failing health has led Dr. Howden to resign the position of medical superintendent of the asylum. Dr. Howden was appointed in the year 1857, and has therefore been the head of the institution for a period of forty years. During this lengthened period of service Dr. Howden has occupied a very distinguished place both as a physician and as an administrator. He has added substantially to our knowledge of insanity and of the best methods of treating it, and he has led the way in the introduction of many improvements in asylum construction and management. He has been held in the highest esteem by his professional brethren on account of his wide knowledge and sound judgment, and by his kindly nature he has won the affectionate regard of all with whom he has been associated. Though Dr. Howden is now retiring from the superintendence of the Montrose Royal Asylum, his name will always be identified with its career, and he will be remembered everywhere as one of the most distinguished of asylum physicians.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
27th, 28th, and 29th September 1897.

It is recorded with deep regret that Dr. Howden, who had been medical superintendent of the asylum since 1857, died on August 17th, 1897. In the spring of this year he retired from the position of medical superintendent, and was appointed one of the consulting physicians of the institution. His long and valuable services to the asylum, his eminence as a physician and administrator, and the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him, will cause his memory to be long revered by a wide circle of friends. Dr. J. G. Havelock, who has been one of the assistant medical officers for 8 years, and who has acquired a high character for ability and energy, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Howden as medical superintendent.

There are 617 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 615 are under certificates, and 2 are voluntary inmates. Of the 615 certificated patients, 85 are private patients, and 530 are paupers. With the exception of 1 female pauper patient who is absent on statutory probation, all were seen during the visit.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	5	28	39	77
Discharged recovered, .	4	2	9	9	24
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	6	6	14
Dead,	2	1	11	15	29

The increase in the number of patients on the register is 10. Since last visit 1 female patient has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 male patient from the pauper to the private list.

In addition to the above changes, 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 2 gentlemen have left, and 1 lady has become a certified patient.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and other tubercular diseases in 10 cases, to inflammatory chest diseases in 5 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to pernicious anæmia, gangrene of the lung, mollities ossium, and strangulated hernia in 1 case each. In the cases of 21 of the 29 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries, referring to the use of restraint on four occasions in the case of 1 patient to prevent interference with surgical dressings. No accident has occurred. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff has been increased by the addition of 3 male and 4 female attendants. Of these, 2 have been added to the night staff, which has properly been increased from 2 to 3 both in the male and female divisions of the asylum. The day staff consists of 25 men and 25 women, exclusive of head attendants, artisans, and servants. This gives a proportion on the male side of 1 attendant to 11 patients, and on the female side of 1 to 13 patients.

The patients of all classes were found in a highly satisfactory condition, and their general care and medical treatment are of an efficient character. All sections of the asylum were scrupulously clean, bright, and comfortable in appearance. Good progress is being made with the new branch asylum for private patients. The improvements in the laundry are approaching completion. The electric light has for some time been deficient in power, but it is understood that important additions are soon to be made to the plant and machinery for its production.

The attention of the managers is seriously directed to the overcrowded condition of the institution. There are at present no empty beds on the female side and only two on the male side. The dormitories contain a considerably larger number of beds than the superficial area of their floor space warrants, and it is feared that the present large percentage of deaths, 34.4, from consumption may in some measure be due to this congested condition of the sleeping accommodation. The amount of day-room and dormitory space which will be set free in the main building by the opening of the new asylum for private patients will only be sufficient to accommodate 17 male and 17 female pauper patients, which will do little to relieve the crowded condition of the asylum. The population of the institution has increased since 1887 from 495 to 615, an increase of 120 patients. If the asylum is to continue to receive pauper patients from the various lunacy districts as it has done in past years, and if it is called upon to receive its share of pauper lunatics from the Forfarshire Lunacy District, a further growth in the asylum population is inevitable. It will therefore be evident that unless prompt measures are taken to provide additional accommodation great and serious overcrowding will result, which will be a source of danger to the patients and detrimental to good administration. This matter is one which calls for early consideration on the part of the managers.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
11th February 1897.

Murray's
Royal
Asylum, Perth.

There are 118 patients resident in the asylum at this date. Of these, 60 gentlemen and 50 ladies are certificated patients, and 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary patients.

The changes among the certificated patients since last visit on 28th October 1896 are as follows:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	9	5	14
Discharged recovered,	3	2	5
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3
Dead,	0	1	1

Of the voluntary inmates 4 gentlemen have been admitted and 1 has left. The death is registered as due to cerebral embolism.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; there has been no accident and no escape.

The asylum presented its usual aspect of comfort and brightness. The entrance hall is at present being redecorated, and it is intended to convert it into a winter garden, the effect of which will be pleasing. The accommodation at Kincarrathie is worthy of special commendation. Five ladies and 3 gentlemen at present reside there, and their surroundings and comforts are those of persons in affluent circumstances.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's

Royal Asylum, Perth.

The patients are liberally provided for, and their general care is characterised by great kindness and efficiency. Many during the visit voluntarily acknowledged the kindness and liberality with which they are treated. The history and mental condition of the patients are carefully and completely studied, and professional ability of a high standard is shown in their medical care and treatment. Lady nurses are gradually being substituted for ordinary attendants, and the influence of this change on the patients is in every respect a very beneficial one.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
28th June 1897.

There are 60 gentlemen and 49 ladies, a total of 109 patients, on the register of the asylum at this date, and they are all inmates of the institution at present.

Since 11th February, the date of last visit, 10 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen have died. These patients were all under certificates. Besides the changes just mentioned, 1 gentleman has been admitted as a voluntary inmate, and 4 gentlemen who were voluntary inmates have left. Both of the deaths were due to general paralysis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion continues to be, as it was at last visit, without any entry. The Register of Accidents also contains no entry. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was not brought back to the asylum the same day.

Everything that was seen during the visit to-day tended to show that the requirements of the individual patients are carefully studied, and that the patients are ably and kindly treated. No complaint as to unkind treatment was made by anyone. Great attention continues to be given to providing the patients with occupation, industrial as well as recreative.

The ordinary galleries of the main building, the hospital wings, and the mansion house at Kincarrathie all provide excellent accommodation for patients of the more affluent classes, the rooms being well lighted, well furnished, and comfortable in every respect. The galleries on the basement floor of the main building are, however, chiefly owing to their structural arrangements being antiquated, not so satisfactory; and it is understood that changes involving some expenditure are in contemplation, with a view to bringing them more into accord with modern ideas. It seems worthy of consideration whether the most judicious course would not be to devote any expenditure of this kind at present to the erection of two separate villas of simple construction, which could be used to replace one of the higher galleries on each side of the house. These higher galleries could then be used for the patients now in the basement, which might cease to be used as patients' accommodation. It is suggested that some such arrangement as the above would ultimately be found more efficient and more economic than spending money on a portion of the building which could never be made perfectly satisfactory.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th April 1897.

There are 338 patients, 175 men and 163 women, on the registers of the asylum at this date. They are all resident and were seen during the visit. The population of the asylum is distributed among its sections in the following manner:—In Pinel Lodge 43, in Tuke Lodge 52, and in main building 243.

Since 11th November, 1896, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted,	14	28	42	Commissioners' Entries.
Discharged recovered,	0	14	14	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged unrecovered,	6	8	14	
Dead,	2	2	4	Perth District Asylum.

The figures show an increase of 10 since the asylum was last visited. The admissions during the past year were 107, a considerable increase on the average admission rate of 78 during the last 10 years.

There is vacant accommodation for 32 patients if the 12 beds in the infectious hospital be included in the calculation.

The rate of mortality has been very low, not only since last visit, but also during the past year. The number of deaths since 11th November 1896 is 4, and for the year ending 1st April 1897, 13. Of the 4 deaths, 1 is registered as due to cerebral hemorrhage, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 to senile decay and syncope. A *post-mortem* examination was made in each case, and the results of these examinations are fully and carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Four patients have escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

Influenza has been prevalent in the asylum for some time, and 22 men and 21 women were in bed suffering from the malady at the time of the visit. So far, all the patients attacked have made a good recovery, and those who are the subjects of it at this date are doing well. These facts show that these patients have been skilfully treated and well cared for. The new heating arrangements in the main building have enabled Dr. Robertson to keep the wards at the safe and comfortable temperature which was necessary under the circumstances.

The patients in all sections of the asylum were found well cared for. They were clean in person, and their clothing was warm, varied, and neat in appearance. An abundant and well-cooked dinner, consisting of broth, fish, and potatoes, was served during the visit. The table equipage and the orderly manner in which the dinner was served deserve commendation. There were 80 men and 72 women in the dining hall, and complete tranquillity prevailed during the meal. The industrial employment of the inmates receives every attention, and Dr. Robertson has developed in a noteworthy manner the social recreation and amusements of the patients and staff. In several of the sections "At Homes" are held, which give great pleasure to all present.

All parts of the asylum were in excellent order and comfortably and tastefully furnished. The recent painting and papering of the wards in the main building have added considerably to their brightness and cheerfulness. The improvements in the east wing, which have converted it into an hospital section for male patients, are completed. The asylum now possesses, in the east and west wings, hospital accommodation of an efficient character for the treatment of the acutely insane, the sick, and the infirm. It is intended to place the sick ward of the male hospital section under the charge of two female nurses, and to assimilate in this way the nursing of the male insane sick to that of a general hospital. This has been found in other asylums to be unattended with any difficulty and to be productive of the best results in the care of the patients. The erection of Tuke and Pinel Lodges and the alterations in the main buildings admit of a more satisfactory classification of the patients, which conduces greatly to their comfort, happiness, and well-being.

It is recommended that arrangements be made for admitting patients direct into the hospital sections. At present they are admitted at the central door of the asylum, and they have to walk through long corridors, and many doors have to be unlocked and relocked before they reach these sections. By removing the railings to the north of the asylum, carriage ways could easily be made which would lead to the hospital wards. This improvement will be found highly advantageous in the admission of sick, helpless, and excited patients.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

It is understood that the reflooring of the wash-house and the substituting of enamelled earthenware tubs for the worn-out wooden ones are about to be carried out.

The staff of attendants is 29—11 in the male and 18 in the female division. Two female nurses are to be added to the staff on the male side. Of the 18 attendants on the female side, 2 are trained hospital nurses. There are 2 male and 2 female night attendants. A lecture on the care of the insane, or on some allied subject, is given to the staff every Wednesday evening by Dr. Robertson, and tutorial teaching is conducted by the assistant medical officer twice a week. Two nurses and four attendants have, as a result of this teaching, passed the examination and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is universally acknowledged that the systematic teaching of the attendants gives them an intelligent insight into their duties and adds to their efficiency.

The administration of the asylum by Dr. Robertson continues to be conducted with much care and ability.

The case-books are well kept, and the registers were found in excellent order.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6th October 1897.

There are on the register of the asylum at this date 171 men and 173 women—total, 344.

Since 9th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	11	25	36
Discharged recovered,	4	7	11
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	6
Dead,	8	5	13

The number of patients in the asylum is thus 6 above the number six months ago. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the rate of admissions has been considerably lower than it was during the previous year, at which time it was exceptionally high.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 8 cases, including 2 cases of pneumonia consecutive on influenza, in 1 case to gangrene of the foot, and in 1 case to swallowing tobacco by a patient enfeebled by tubercular peritonitis. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case except one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no case of escape. The only entry in the Register of Accidents refers to the case where a patient swallowed a piece of tobacco, and it appears doubtful how far this had to do with the death, as the patient was in the habit of chewing tobacco, and the peritonitis from which he suffered was in itself sufficient to have accounted for the death.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. They are provided with an abundant dietary, and the food is well cooked and served in a way worthy of special commendation.

The clothing of the patients continues to receive careful attention. It was all found in excellent order, and everything that might give it a specially asylum character is successfully avoided. There was evidence of contentment everywhere. A section of the male hospital wing is now under the charge of female nurses, and the arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily. It has already been attended with an improvement in the condition of the patients and the appearance of the ward. The alterations in the main building, which were begun about two years ago, are now completed, and the several sections into which the asylum is divided under the new arrangements seem exceedingly suitable for their purposes. The management of the asylum has also been made easier and the treatment of the patients more efficient.

The repairs and improvements of the laundry, which have been in contemplation for some time, have now been begun.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the summer in the improvement of the grounds. This and the work on the farm and garden have furnished abundant out-door occupation for the men.

Many details of management that have been recently introduced attracted favourable notice. One of these is the allotting of flower beds in the neighbourhood of each ward for the supply of cut flowers for the decoration of the ward. This has the advantage of giving the nurses and patients a special interest in their flowers while they are growing, as well as after they are brought into the house.

Everything that was seen during the visit tended to show that the institution is in a high state of efficiency.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
16th February 1897.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Perth District Asylum.
Roxburgh District Asylum.

There are 280 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. Nine males and 7 females are private patients, and 119 males and 145 females are pauper patients. All are resident in the asylum and were seen at the visit to-day, except 5 men and 7 women who are absent on statutory probation.

Since 20th October, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	2	12	16	31
Discharged recovered, .	1	0	2	4	7
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	1	0	1
Dead,	0	1	0	1	2

During the same period 1 female has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to phthisis pulmonalis and heart disease. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident of a serious nature, and no escape.

Though the overcrowding of the female side of the asylum interferes considerably with the management of the patients, they were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. Great tranquillity prevailed, and no complaints were made except such as were due to insane beliefs of the complainers. Dr. Johnstone showed himself to be well acquainted with all the patients and to give careful consideration to the treatment of every case. The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order and comfortable.

The new building for female patients is making satisfactory progress.

It is understood that a supply of water will be obtained from the new Melrose Water Works before the end of the present year, and that the negotiations for obtaining an additional 25 acres of land are on the point of being completed.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th November 1897.

There are 268 patients—120 men and 148 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 10 men and 8 women are private patients, and 110 men and 140 women are paupers. One man and 3 women are absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 264, all of whom were seen during the visit. There is, however, a decrease of 12—8 men and 4 women—in the number on the register.

The following changes in the population have taken place since 16th February 1897, the date of last visit:—

Appendix B.

		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted, . . .	2	2	20	27	51
	Discharged recovered,	1	0	14	20	35
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	6	7	13
	Dead, . . .	0	0	9	6	15

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

During the period embraced in the above figures 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 8 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to cellulitis and chronic peritonitis each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 cases, and the results of these examinations are carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours in the treatment of 1 patient. Four accidents are recorded, but none of them were of a serious character. Two patients who escaped were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff has properly been increased by the addition of 2 male day attendants, 1 female day attendant, and 1 female night attendant. The present staff in charge of the patients during the day gives a ratio of 1 attendant to 12 patients on the male side, and 1 to 13 on the female side. The suicidal, epileptic, and recently-admitted patients are on the female side under the constant supervision of a night attendant. Lectures and practical demonstrations are given to the attendants by Dr. Johnstone in order to impart to them the special knowledge required in the care of the insane. It is satisfactory to note that, as a result of this teaching and training, 13 members of the present staff have gained by examination the certificate for proficiency in nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association.

The patients were orderly and quiet in behaviour during the visit, and their condition generally was highly satisfactory. Their requirements are liberally met. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread. It was a well-cooked and palatable meal, and all the patients spoken to regarding it expressed their satisfaction with its quality and sufficiency. The supply of milk is abundant, and it is liberally used as an article of diet by the patients. The average annual quantity of milk used per inmate in this asylum during 1896 was 56 gallons, which is 17 gallons in excess of the average of all district asylums. This liberal use of milk cannot fail to be highly beneficial both to the health and to the bodily condition of the patients.

The asylum was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The dining hall was greatly overcrowded, and the orderly service of the dinner was conducted with difficulty. Greater comfort to the patients would ensue, and many improvements in the service of the food could be introduced, if the dining hall were enlarged. The kitchen and scullery are inadequate in size for the amount of work at present to be overtaken. It is therefore understood with satisfaction that plans for the enlargement of the dining and amusement halls and of the kitchen and scullery are under the consideration of the District Board. Passages of communication between the wings and the centre of the asylum are much required. Such means of communication would obviate the necessity of patients from the wings passing through the day-rooms of No. 1 and 2 wards on their way to and from the dining-hall. These wards have to serve as passages to the wings at all times.

Good progress has been made with the building of the separate hospital section for female patients. This accommodation is urgently needed, as overcrowding is an unsatisfactory feature in the condition of the female wards.

The new water works which are being formed by the District Board are approaching completion, and the water supply to be obtained from the Melrose reservoirs will soon be introduced. The asylum will from these two sources be adequately supplied with water.

The additional land now in possession of the asylum is affording abundant and healthy out-door work for the male patients. It is at present being drained and fenced, and a road is about to be made around it which will provide extended means of exercise for the patients.

The books and registers were examined and found neatly, correctly, and regularly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, Appendix B.
26th and 27th March 1897. Commissioners' Entries.

There are 589 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 18 men and 17 women are private patients, and 282 men and 272 women are paupers. Four female pauper patients are absent on pass, and the number resident is therefore 585. Since last visit 3 males and 1 female have been transferred from the private to the pauper list and 1 female from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 25th June, 1896, the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	6	81	62	155
Discharged recovered, .	3	3	29	29	64
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	1	15	7	23
Dead,	1	3	15	18	37

The number of private patients remains the same as at last visit, but the number of paupers has increased by 30. There are at present 87 more patients in the asylum than it can properly accommodate, 74 in the main building, 17 in the succursal block, and 4 empty beds in the hospital section. The new buildings are making rapid progress, and it is expected they will be ready for occupation by the autumn of this year. These buildings will afford day-room and dormitory accommodation for 160 patients, and in addition will contain single-room accommodation for 22.

The deaths are registered as due in 15 cases to brain disease, in 8 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, in 4 cases to inflammatory lung affections, in 4 cases to heart disease, in 2 cases to influenza, and in 1 case each to kidney disease, general tuberculosis, cut-throat, and asphyxia. The injury in the case of death from cut-throat was self-inflicted previous to admission. In the cases of 25 out of the 37 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made. The pathological laboratory has been liberally equipped with the necessary appliances, and Dr. Macpherson and his assistants are doing microscopic work of scientific value in cerebral pathology.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There have been 5 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries; one refers to an injury to an eye from a blow by a fellow-patient, and the other to the death from asphyxia of an epileptic patient, the result of turning on his face in bed during a fit. This patient was noisy and excited and required to be placed in a single room, where he was regularly visited by a night attendant. The death occurred during the interval between these visits.

The condition of the dormitories in the main building continues unsatisfactory. It is recommended that when the accommodation in the new buildings is available it should be wholly used as dormitories in order that the complete renovation of those in the main building, which has been determined upon by the District Board, should be effected in as speedy a manner as possible. The state of the bedding in this section was good, and the amount of bed clothing ample. The hospital section, the succursal block, and the day-rooms in the main building were found in excellent order, scrupulously clean, comfortably heated, and bright and cheerful in appearance.

The patients are well cared for and their condition was highly satisfactory. They were quiet and orderly in behaviour, clean in person, and suitably and neatly clothed. An excellent dinner, consisting of rice soup, fish, and bread, was served during the visit, and the patients who were spoken to in the dining hall expressed appreciation of the quality and quantity of their food. The stores were examined, and the articles both of food and clothing appeared of good quality. Eighty gallons of new milk are daily supplied to the asylum. Due attention is given to the employment and

Appendix B.
Commissioners'
Entries.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

exercise of the patients. A new walk is in process of being made to the south and east of the asylum grounds, which will afford means of extended exercise for the inmates. The medical care and treatment of the acutely insane, the sick, and the infirm is most efficient, and is characterised by high professional ability and skill. The case-books are well kept, and the record of every case is illustrated by a photograph taken on admission.

The staff of attendants is 46, 22 in the male and 24 in the female divisions. The proportion on the male side is 1 to 13 patients, and on the female side 1 to 12. There are 3 male and 4 female night attendants. A course of twelve lectures on nursing is given to the staff by Dr. Macpherson, and in addition each attendant has three months' clinical instruction. As a result of this teaching 17 members of the present staff have passed the examination and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. Systematic training of the attendants develops their habits of observation, and gives them a wider and better knowledge of their duties.

It is understood with satisfaction that estimates are at present being received for introducing the electric light into the asylum. This light has been found eminently suitable for institutions for the insane, as it is safer, healthier, cleaner, and cooler than gas.

It is hoped that the District Board will embrace the earliest opportunity of obtaining additional land. The population of the asylum is increasing, and the amount of land in its possession is comparatively small. The advantages of a farm in connection with an asylum are now universally recognised.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27th and 29th October 1897.

There were on the 27th instant 610 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 15 men and 18 women were private patients, and 296 men and 281 women were paupers. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit, except 1 male private patient, 2 male paupers, and 1 female pauper who were absent on statutory probation, 2 female private patients and 1 female pauper who were out on pass, and 1 male pauper patient who was absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place since 16th March, the date to which the numbers given in the preceding entry refer:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	4	69	59	133
Discharged recovered, .	1	0	21	23	45
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	1	24	15	41
Dead,	2	1	10	13	26

During the same period 1 female patient has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to disease of the brain in 13 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, to diseases of other viscera in 3 cases, to influenza in 1 case, to septicæmia in 2 cases, to senile decay in 1 case, and in 2 cases to fracture of bones. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 15 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 20 entries. They all refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 7 patients. There have been 4 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back to the asylum. Two fatal accidents have occurred. They are referred to in the list of causes of death given above as fracture of bones. One of them consisted of fracture of the spine sustained by a patient who jumped through a window on the upper flat of the hospital. He was a quiet patient, believed to be free from suicidal tendency, and generally trustworthy. The other was a case of fractured ribs, which

occurred by a male patient who was making an attack on an attendant being struck by another patient who came to the attendant's assistance. Both cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal at the time they took place. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries,

The institution was found during the visit in as satisfactory a state as the confusion produced by the building operations will permit. The workmen are in possession of a considerable part both of the succursal block, where a large addition has been made which is not quite finished yet, and of the old building, where the dormitory floor is being reconstructed. It is understood that the succursal block will be all ready for occupation almost immediately, and a considerable amount of relief from the present difficulty of management will then be obtained; but it is evident that even with the additional accommodation that the new buildings will afford there will still be too little for the rapidly increasing requirements of the district. At present the evils of overcrowding are of course severely felt, but everything seems to be done that is practicable to diminish them. Royal and District Asylums.
Stirling District Asylum.

The extraordinary rise in the number of annual admissions again makes it necessary that the providing of additional accommodation should be considered, and on this occasion there can be little doubt that the new accommodation to be provided should be chiefly of an hospital character.

Now when the dormitory flat of the old building is being reconstructed it seems necessary to call attention to the absence of suitable arrangements for heating the single rooms in that building. The present circumstances afford a convenient opportunity for remedying this defect. It would also be very desirable that hot-water pipes should be introduced into the lavatories in the same section of the asylum. This is recommended because it will tend to improve the ventilation of these apartments and make them more suitable for their purpose in other ways.

In view of the difficulties at present existing in the management, the visit produced a very favourable impression as to the way it is administered.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
27th March 1897. Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.
Mavisbank Asylum.

There are 45 patients at present in the asylum. Those under certificates consist of 17 gentlemen and 22 ladies; the voluntary inmates are 1 gentleman and 5 ladies.

Since 13th November, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—One gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has been discharged unrecovered. Of the voluntary inmates 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been admitted and 2 gentlemen have left. No death has occurred.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 107 entries. This is a large number, but they mostly refer to the use of special arrangements in the dress of 2 patients; and in one of these cases the restraint did not amount to what is laid down in the official definition of restraint, as the gloves, of which the restraining apparatus consisted, could have been removed with little difficulty by the patient if he had wished. There has been no accident to any patient and no case of escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. No complaint was made by any of them, and everything that was seen tended to show that they receive skilful and kindly treatment.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the accommodation for the patients was comfortable and suitable.

Appendix B. The books and registers of the institution were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.
 Commissioners' Entries.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
 29th October 1897.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients on the registers of the asylum at this date:—

Mavisbank Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients,	20	23	43
Voluntary Inmates,	6	4	10
	26	27	53

One gentleman is absent on statutory probation, and 1 gentleman is absent on pass. The number resident is 51.

The changes which have taken place since 27th March 1897, the date of last visit, are as follows:—

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	6	4	10
Discharged recovered,	2	0	2
Discharged unrecovered,	0	3	3
Dead,	1	0	1
II. Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted,	11	1	12
Left,	6	2	8

The death is registered as due to cardiac failure following suffocation. This patient, while sitting on a chair in one of the day-rooms, stealthily filled his mouth with his pocket handkerchief. On his asphyxiated condition being discovered, every means were taken to restore respiration but without success. No blame is attached to the attendants.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for short periods in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. There has been no escape.

The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant and 7 ordinary attendants, and, on the female side, of a matron and 9 nurses. There is 1 night attendant on the male division, and 1 on the female division. The ratio of day attendants to patients is 1 to 3. Since last visit 6 attendants have been engaged and 4 have resigned. The staff generally created a very favourable impression.

The establishment was found in good order and comfortably furnished. The sick-room in the female division has been refloored with pitch pine and the walls repainted and redecorated. It would be a great improvement if the staircase leading to this sick-room were broadened and better lighted.

The general health of the patients is very satisfactory; only two were in bed from temporary illnesses.

No complaint of a reasonable character was made by any patient. The asylum is under enlightened management, and the general care of the patients is very efficient. Their medical treatment is distinguished by great skill and ability.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Mollendo House Asylum.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
 26th April 1897.

There are 2 male and 7 female patients in the asylum at this date. No patient has been admitted since last visit, and no patient has been discharged or has died.

Everything that was seen during the visit to-day was satisfactory. The patients expressed themselves as contented with the way in which they are provided for, and Mrs. Mackenzie appears to give them every care and attention. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
27th July 1897.

Private
Asylums or
Licensed
Houses.

There are 8 patients, 2 men and 6 women, in the asylum at this date. Since last visit 1 female patient has died. The cause of death was heart disease. Mollendo House Asylum.

The patients were found in good physical condition, and it was evident from their general contentment that they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
27th April 1897.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 70 patients in the asylum at this date. Twenty-six gentlemen and 38 ladies are under certificates, and 6 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since 23rd December, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	6	10
Discharged recovered,	1	1	2
Discharged unrecovered,	2	1	3
Dead,	2	1	3

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to heart disease and inter-capsular fracture of the femur, to effusion at the base of the brain, and to brain syphilis.

The only serious accident that has occurred is the fracture of the femur already mentioned. This was due to a fall while getting out of bed, and was not attributed to negligence on the part of those in charge.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole to prevent self-injury in a case of acute suicidal mania. There has been no case of escape.

The patients were found well provided for in every way, and no complaint of any kind was made during the visit. Everything that was seen tended to show that the treatment of the patients is conducted with sound care and ability.

The sitting-rooms and bedrooms were found, as usual, comfortably furnished, and the arrangements as far as possible are those of a private mansion.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
8th September 1897.

There are 73 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 26 gentlemen and 42 ladies are certificated patients, and 5 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—Three gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, and 2 gentlemen have been discharged unrecovered. No death has taken place.

During the same period 1 voluntary inmate, a lady, has been admitted, and 2 voluntary inmates, ladies, have left. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry referring to the use of restraint in the treatment of a patient.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum.

It was abundantly evident during the visit that the patients were treated with great kindness and liberality. They were tranquil and contented, and were found most comfortably provided for. No complaint was made by any patient.

The mental and bodily condition of each inmate is carefully studied, and the case-books contain a full record of the history, progress, and treatment of every patient. A large and satisfactory staff of attendants is provided, the proportion being 1 attendant to 2 patients.

The condition of all sections of the establishment was most satisfactory, and the absence of locked rooms and irksome discipline continue praiseworthy features in the management. The grounds are kept in excellent order, and many of the gentlemen voluntarily assist in garden work.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
6th January 1897.

There are 16 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Two gentlemen and 12 ladies are under certificates, and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since 18th June 1896, 1 lady, a voluntary inmate, has been admitted, 1 lady has been transferred to another asylum, and 1 lady has died. The death was due to general debility.

The patients continue to be comfortably provided for, and their surroundings are pleasant and homelike. They are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration. The house is most tastefully furnished.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
16th October 1897.

There are 14 ladies and 2 gentlemen resident in the asylum at this date.

Since 6th January, the date of the preceding entry, 1 lady has been admitted and 2 ladies who were voluntary inmates have been placed under certificates. One lady has been transferred to another asylum.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They receive judicious and kindly treatment, and are managed very much like a large family. A special feature of the arrangements is that the patients take their meals at the same table and at the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie. The house continues to be very comfortably furnished.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
26th April 1897.

There are 14 patients in the asylum at this date. Four gentlemen and 8 ladies are under certificates and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since 3rd November, the date of last visit, no patient has been admitted, no one has been discharged, and no one has died.

Everything that was seen during the visit was of the most satisfactory kind. The patients have all the comforts of a good home, and they are admirably cared for.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
27th July 1897.

There are 13 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Two are voluntary inmates and 11 are certificated patients. One lady was out for a drive with Mrs. Gray at the time of the visit.

Since the date of last visit 1 lady has been discharged unrecovered.

The house and grounds were found in excellent order. The inmates are kindly and judiciously treated and comfortably and liberally provided for. Three ladies and the matron had just returned from a month's residence in Peebles, and have been much benefited by the change.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

Whitehouse Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
5th and 6th January 1897.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

There are 708 patients, 359 men and 349 women, on the register of this asylum at this date. All of them are resident and were seen during the two days over which the visit extended. Of the 708 patients, 619 are chargeable to the Barony Parish, 45 to the parish of Govan, and 44 to the City of Glasgow Parish.

Since 17th June 1896, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	92	69	161
Discharged recovered,	38	35	73
Discharged unrecovered,	24	23	47
Dead,	28	16	44

These changes result in a reduction of 3 in the population. Thirty-seven of those admitted were chargeable to the City of Glasgow Parish. There are at present 86 empty beds on the male side of the asylum and 56 on the female side.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 19 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 5 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to tubercular disease of the lungs and other organs in 9 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to perforation of intestinal ulcer in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to Addison's disease and strangulated hernia in 1 case each. In the cases of 42 of the 44 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made. It was noted with satisfaction that investigations into the pathological conditions attendant upon insanity are being made by the medical staff. These researches are of great value, and the Asylum Committee, by equipping the pathological laboratory with every necessary appliance, are assisting in the progress of scientific work of an important and useful character, which cannot fail to have an influence on the treatment of insanity. The case-books are well kept, but the appointment of resident clinical clerks would materially assist the medical staff in pathological work and in fully recording the history, condition, and course of treatment of each patient.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours in the treatment of 10 patients on account of excitement and violence. Four accidents are recorded, but none of them were of a serious character.

Only 1 escape has occurred in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff are—10 resigned, 5 dismissed, and 11 engaged.

The asylum was found in admirable order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The condition of the patients in all sections of the institution was in all respects highly satisfactory. They were clean in person and well and suitably clothed. The industrial employment of the inmates is well attended to. The sick and infirm patients are carefully nursed and skilfully treated, and their special requirements as to food are liberally met. An assistant matron has recently been appointed, whose main duty will be the charge of the hospital on the female side.

The arrangements for the admission of patients have been improved. The patients are now received into admission-rooms, one on the male side and one on the female side, where they are examined by a medical officer. They are bathed in an adjoining bath-room, and are afterwards taken to the hospital wards, in which they remain as long as either their bodily or mental condition requires special treatment.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

The addition to the laundry block is progressing rapidly. It is understood that it is to be efficiently equipped in order to overtake the great amount of work now devolving in this department of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
7th and 8th July 1897.

There are 368 men and 392 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident in the institution.

Since 5th January, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	77	99	176
Discharged recovered,	18	21	39
Discharged unrecovered,	20	21	41
Dead,	30	14	44

The result of these changes is the addition of 9 male and 43 female patients to the population of the asylum, thus bringing the number of patients on the male side of the establishment to within 77 of the number for which it is licensed and the number of female patients to within 13 of the licensed number.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 25 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to disease of the lungs in 10 cases, to diseases of other viscera in 2 cases, to enteric fever in 2 cases, to senile decay in 1 case, to the result of a fall in 1 case, and to suicide by hanging in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 36 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients, once in each case. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent one night before being brought back is 6. The Register of Accidents contains 12 entries. Most of the entries refer to comparatively slight accidents. Two, however, which have been already alluded to among the deaths were attended with fatal results. In one of these cases a male patient who had been working along with a party of patients in the grounds near Muckcroft was sent a message to the farm house there, and took the opportunity to hang himself to a tree. Dr. Blair had not up to that time suspected him of any suicidal tendency. In the other case a male patient was found drowned in a stream which runs through the asylum grounds in a place where the water was only 4 inches deep. Dr. Blair is of opinion that he was drowned by falling into the water in an epileptic fit. Both of these cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal.

The changes in the staff of attendants and servants continue to be frequent. During the last 13 months 14 have resigned, 12 have been dismissed, and 27 have been engaged. It is to be regretted that these changes occur so often, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the patients if means were found to induce good attendants to remain longer in the service. It is, therefore, again recommended that the providing of houses for married attendants should be favourably considered. Attendants take a greater interest in their work and become more efficient when they have been long enough in the asylum to know the character of the patients individually and when they regard the institution as their permanent home.

The patients were found during the visit clean in person and suitably clothed. A large number are in feeble bodily health, no less than 31 women being at present confined to bed, most of them from chronic debilitating disease. The various sections of the asylum were found everywhere clean and in good order. The addition to the laundry block is making satisfactory progress, and is expected to be completed at an early date.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. Of the 368 men at present in the asylum, 264 are employed—198 in

the grounds and the farm, 18 as artisans, and the rest in household work. Of the 392 women, 307 are employed—164 at sewing and knitting, 20 in the kitchen, 54 in the laundry, and the rest in other kinds of household work. The recreations and amusements of the patients also receive attention, and it is learned with approval that three pianos have been recently added to the furniture of the female wards and are being used and appreciated.

It is understood that the medical staff is to be increased by the addition of 2 clinical clerks. This will add to the efficiency of the staff in many ways, but chiefly in making it possible to keep the medical case-books in a more complete manner.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
14th January 1897.

City of
Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 50 female patients on the register of the asylum at this date.

Since last visit, on 24th July 1896, 20 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged recovered, 19 have been discharged unrecovered, and 7 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, to bronchitis in 2 cases, and to nephritis in 1 case. No *post-mortem* examination was made.

Of the 19 patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were placed under the care of relatives and 14 were transferred to the City of Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. Two accidents are recorded, one of which involved the fracture of the left clavicle and was due to a fall out of bed in the case of a paralysed patient. There has been no escape.

The wards, which are at present limited to those on the ground floor, were found in good order and scrupulously clean. The care and condition of the patients continue highly satisfactory. The present staff consists of 5 day attendants and 1 night attendant. It is necessarily a large one on account of the class of patients now left in the wards requiring a great amount of care and supervision.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
26th January 1897.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 79 men and 91 women, or 170 patients in all, on the register of the asylum at this date. They are all resident, and were seen during the visit.

Since 20th October 1896, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	18	8	26
Discharged recovered,	12	6	18
Discharged unrecovered,	1	0	1
Dead,	5	3	8

Of the 8 deaths, 2 are registered as due to heart disease, 1 to brain disease, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to phthisis, 1 to kidney disease, 1 to senile decay, and 1 to fracture of the skull. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One serious accident is recorded—a case of suicide. The patient dashed through a window on a dark November evening, and, though he was immediately followed, no trace of him could be found until he was discovered on a

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 Govan Parochial Asylum.

railway with his skull fractured and his right leg severed at the knee by having been run over by a train. No blame is attached to anyone. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The reconstruction of the building on the ground floor on the west wing is completed. This section is intended as sick-room accommodation for male patients, and consists of a dormitory, three single rooms, and a bath-room. The aspect of this new dormitory is one of brightness and comfort, and the arrangement of the section has been well planned and will greatly conduce to the efficient care of sick and infirm patients. The reconstruction of the upper floor of this wing is in progress. The new waiting-room on the female side is completed, and the building of the waiting-room on the male side and of the new lavatory accommodation is progressing rapidly.

The asylum was found in excellent order in spite of the many difficulties which these building operations and the admission of an acute class of patients entail upon its management.

The condition of the patients was in every respect satisfactory, and they were free from manifestations of excitement. One hundred and thirty-one patients partook of a well-cooked and abundant dinner during the visit, and complete order prevailed in the dining hall during the meal. The medical care and treatment of the sick and acutely insane is characterised by skill and ability, and the general management of the establishment is careful and efficient.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
 15th October 1897.

The number of patients on the register of the asylum at this date is 172, 80 being men and 92 being women.

Since 26th January, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	35	23	58
Discharged recovered,	15	11	26
Discharged unrecovered,	8	5	13
Dead,	11	6	17

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to disease of the brain in 7 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 6 cases, and to tubercular peritonitis, cancer of the uterus, gangrene of the foot, and septicæmia each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of leather gloves in 2 cases—in 1 to control violence of conduct, and in the other to prevent the removal of surgical appliances. There has been no case of escape and no case of accident.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements as to food and clothing are adequately met, and their treatment is in every way judicious and kindly.

The alterations of the buildings which were begun last year are still in progress. It will be impossible, however, to carry on more than a small section of the work at a time, until the completion of the asylum at Hawkhead permits of the removal of the recent and more difficult cases to that institution. Since last visit 1 new dormitory on the male side has been completed and is now in occupation, and another dormitory is nearly ready; the waiting-room on the male side is ready for occupation; the new lavatory on the male side will probably be finished during the coming winter, and the kitchen has been refloored and fitted with new sinks. All this work appears to be of the most satisfactory kind.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
8th February 1897.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The present population of the asylum consists of 88 men and 127 women, a total of 215 patients. They are all resident and were seen during the visit.

The following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum since 10th June 1896, the date of last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	27	26	53
Discharged recovered,	12	9	21
Discharged unrecovered,	65	10	75
Dead,	5	4	9

Of the 75 patients discharged unrecovered, 64 were transferred to the Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch, 5 to other asylums, 2 were sent to the care of relatives, 1 was boarded out, 2 were removed to Ireland, and 1 was discharged on expiry of warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 and 35 Vict. c. 55.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, to tubercular diseases in 3 cases, and to heart disease, pneumonia, and peritonitis each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients and to the use of restraint in the form of muffs on four occasions to prevent a patient from aggravating his inflamed eyes. There have been 4 instances of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Four accidents are recorded, two of which involved the fracture of a bone and one resulted in a dislocation of the left shoulder. Two were caused by patients being pushed over by fellow-patients, and one was due to a fall from a chair.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. They were suitably and tidily clothed and they were clean in person. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, tinned meat, and potatoes. Tinned meat is served twice in the week. The industrial employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients continue to be well attended to. The medical care and treatment of the sick and of the acutely insane are marked by high professional skill and ability.

The asylum was found in excellent order and comfortably heated. Since last visit several sections of the establishment have been repapered, and repainted in a way which has added greatly to their brightness and cheerfulness. The linoleum in some of the corridors has been renewed, and additions have been made to the pictures and articles of decoration in the male corridor.

The erection of an iron fence between the asylum grounds and the railway has now been completed. It is 6 feet 6 inches in height, it is firmly secured in a continuous cement base, and has supports at intervals on its outer side. It is continued on the parapets of the bridge which spans the railway. This fence has every appearance of being able to efficiently serve the purpose for which it has been erected. A lodge is in course of being built on the north-east side of the entrance to the grounds.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be neatly, correctly, and regularly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
11th October 1897.

There are 227 patients, 107 men and 120 women, on the register of the asylum at this date.

Since 8th February, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

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Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	37	30	87
Discharged recovered,	10	15	25
Discharged unrecovered,	22	19	41
Dead,	6	3	9

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 6 cases and to diseases of the circulatory system in 3 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

All the patients now in the asylum except 8 belong either to the parish of Greenock or to other Renfrewshire parishes for which the asylum is under contract to provide accommodation.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 24 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 2 cases to prevent the patients interfering with surgical appliances and to the use of seclusion in 2 cases. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over-night before being brought back to the asylum. There have been 2 accidents to patients, one involving fracture of the clavicle and the other involving fracture of the patella. No blame was attached to those in charge in either case. The patients were found adequately provided for. An abundant dinner of broth, corned beef, and potatoes was served during the visit. The house was well aired and comfortably heated.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,
20th January 1897.

There are 47 men and 55 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident and were seen during the visit.

Since 12th June 1896, the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	10	14
Discharged recovered,	3	7	10
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	6
Dead,	0	2	2

The deaths are registered as due to erysipelas and phthisis. Of the 6 patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were sent to the care of relatives or strangers, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 1 male patient was removed from the register after being absent 28 days by escape. There appears to be no ground for anxiety in reference to the safety and well-being of the patient who escaped.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 63 entries. All of these except 5, which record the use of seclusion in 3 cases, refer to the use of the strait-jacket in the cases of 1 man and 2 women, and in one of these cases both restraint and seclusion were used for 12 days. The General Board called for and obtained from the Superintendent a special report on this case, and on the amount of supervision exercised over the patient during this treatment. No accident is recorded. One escape has occurred, which is previously referred to.

It is noted with satisfaction that a second laundress has been engaged. The laundry consists of two sections, the wash-house and the laundry, in both of which patients are engaged at work. Each section has now a laundress in charge, an arrangement which will conduce to the more efficient supervision of the patients.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The wards were comfortably heated and the surroundings of the patients were cheerful and pleasant. The condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory, and their

requirements are liberally provided for. Their clothing is of excellent quality and properly fitted. Each patient has special clothing for Sunday services or entertainments. Industrial employment, exercise, and recreation are well attended to.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly and regularly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,
13th October 1897.

There are 47 men and 58 women on the register of the asylum at this date. All are resident in the institution and were seen during the visit to-day.

Since 20th January, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	12	15	27
Discharged recovered,	6	2	8
Discharged unrecovered,	3	5	8
Dead,	3	5	8

The deaths are recorded in the register as due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 2 cases to diseases of the heart and large vessels, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, and in 1 case to hepatitis. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of the strait-jacket in 1 case for a period of 6 hours, and to the use of seclusion in 1 case. There has been no accident to any patient, and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements are well provided for, and they are judiciously and kindly treated.

The staff of attendants now consists of 4 attendants on the male side, 1 of whom is a night attendant, and of 7 attendants on the female side, 2 of whom are also laundresses, and 1 of whom is a night attendant.

The gardener is also regarded as on the asylum staff, as the garden and farm work is entirely done by the asylum patients, and they are under his charge when at out-door work. The following officials have duties both in the asylum and in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse—the superintendent, who is also governor of the poorhouse, the matron, the medical officer, the chaplain, the cook, the plumber, the shoemaker, and the porter.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR,
27th January 1897.

There are 213 patients, 113 men and 100 women, at present on the register of the asylum. They are all resident and were seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes in the population of the asylum since 11th June 1896, the date of last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	34	24	58
Discharged recovered,	11	10	21
Discharged unrecovered,	9	5	14
Dead,	2	4	6

Of the 58 patients admitted, 49 were chargeable to Paisley, 6 to Renfrew, and 1 each to Neilston, Kilbarchan, and City of Glasgow Parish.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccarton.

The rate of mortality continues low. The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy in 1 case, to senile exhaustion in 1 case, to cardiac failure in 1 case, and phthisis in 3 cases. In the cases of 5 of the 6 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; in fact, neither restraint nor seclusion appears to have been used in the treatment of any patient since 17th May 1894. No accident is recorded. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The condition of the patients in regard to personal cleanliness and clothing was highly satisfactory, and their general health and physical condition were good. An abundant and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit, and complete order prevailed among the patients. Their employment in useful work is efficiently attended to. Marked ability continues to be shown in the medical treatment of the patients, and everything seen during the visit indicated that they are cared for in a kindly and judicious manner.

The asylum was found scrupulously clean and in good order. The wards were comfortably heated and well aired. Several sections of the institution have been painted and decorated, and the work has been tastefully done. The transference of the hospital wards has been effected, and the change is in every respect more convenient and satisfactory. A hot-air bath has been provided for the hospital on the female side; three rooms in the male hospital block are in process of being converted into a Turkish bath, and it is expected that the use of both these means of treatment will be of considerable value in certain forms of insanity. The desirability of improving the day-room at Riccarton House in the manner pointed out in a previous entry should be kept in view.

The amount of land in possession of the asylum is small for the number of inmates. Healthy out-door work is an important and essential therapeutic agent in the treatment of the patients, and it is therefore recommended that no opportunity be lost of acquiring additional land.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTON,
12th October 1897.

There are at this date on the register of the asylum 103 male and 103 female patients. They are all resident in the institution, and were seen during the visit to-day, except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass, and 1 man who is absent by escape.

Since 27th January, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	46	31	77
Discharged recovered,	26	13	39
Discharged unrecovered,	14	7	21
Dead,	16	8	24

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 12 cases, to cardiac and pulmonary diseases in 5 cases, to cancer of the stomach, peritonitis, delirium tremens, and exhaustion from acute mania, each in 1 case, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to fracture of the skull in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 18 cases.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit. The last occasion on which either of these methods has been used is more than three years ago. Five patients who escaped were absent overnight before being brought back to the asylum. Two accidents to patients have occurred, one in which the skull of a male patient was fractured by a blow from a fellow-patient with a pair of garden shears. The act seems to have been due to a sudden impulse on the part of a patient who up to

that time had shown no disposition to violence since his admission to the asylum. An attendant was near and saw the blow struck, but had not time to prevent it. The injury proved fatal, and the patient who committed the act was removed to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth. The other accident was fracture of the humerus due to a fall when getting out of bed.

There are now no Glasgow patients in the asylum. Since last visit, 16—that is, all who remained in the asylum—have been removed to the new Glasgow District Asylum at Gartloch. Notwithstanding this, the asylum is full, there being no vacant bed on the female side of the house and very few on the male side. It is understood that plans are under the consideration of the Asylum Committee with a view to the providing of additional accommodation.

A valuable and useful addition has recently been made to the resources of the institution by the acquisition of 16 acres of land adjacent to the land already in possession of the asylum.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory state, and their requirements are adequately supplied. The case of each patient receives careful consideration, and the medical treatment is marked by conspicuous ability.

The general management of the institution seems to be both careful and judicious.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
 Commissioners' Entries.
 Parochial Asylums.
 Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 11th March 1897.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

There are 41 men and 44 women at present in the wards as patients.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to old age in the case of the woman, and to suicide in the case of the man. The suicide occurred last October, and was duly reported to the Procurator-Fiscal and inquired into at the time. The patient, who does not appear to have been suspected of suicidal tendency, went into the airing court after supper, and before he was missed he had effected his purpose by suspending himself to a tree. It does not seem to be the rule to lock the door leading into the airing court at dark. This should always be done. Its not being done gave the opportunity which was unfortunately taken by the patient in this case. Careful attention should also be given to the case of every patient suffering from mental depression, so that, when any sign of suicidal tendency appears, removal to the asylum should at once be carried out.

The wards were found in good order during the visit. No complaint was made by any of the patients, and their requirements appear to be adequately provided for.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Aberdeen
East
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE, 22nd September 1897.

There are 79 patients, 36 men and 43 women, resident in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man and 5 women have been admitted, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died. The deaths are

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Aberdeen
East
Poorhouse.

registered as due to influenza and pneumonia in 1 case, and to old age and bronchitis in 1 case. An epidemic of influenza occurred in the wards last spring, which attacked 6 male and 12 female patients. Except in the case of a female patient, whose attack was complicated by pneumonia, all made satisfactory recoveries.

The patients were found clean in person, well clothed, and in good health and physical condition. No patient was confined to bed. A well-cooked and abundant dinner, consisting of broth, beefsteak pie, and potatoes, was served in an orderly manner during the visit. Twenty-seven men and 30 women are registered as being daily employed in useful work.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the beds and bed-clothing were in a very satisfactory condition. The bagatelle board requires to be re-covered. One of the male dormitories would be much improved by being repainted; at present its aspect is dull and unsatisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,
13th March 1897.Aberdeen
West
Poorhouse.

There are 27 men and 31 women at this date resident as patients in the wards.

Since 12th August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	3	6	9
Discharged,	3	0	3
Dead,	0	2	2

The three men noted as discharged were transferred to the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. The two deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to old age. The patients were of the ages of 73 and 71 respectively.

One patient made his escape, and was found 3 days afterwards at Peterhead.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, presenting a great contrast with what was seen at the visit of 30th March last year. They are now suitably clad, and their clothing was in good order. They were all orderly in behaviour, and no complaints were made. Two of the female patients are, however, unsuitable for the wards, and should be removed to the Royal Asylum; one, E. K., is of wet habits, a condition which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily in these wards; and the other, A. E. F. or F., requires hospital treatment, which cannot be given in these wards. Mrs F. is adequately provided for in the hospital wards of the ordinary poorhouse; but, so long as she remains on the register of lunatics, the General Board cannot authorise her residence in that part of the establishment.

The appearance and the comfort of the wards have been greatly improved by the changes that are referred to in the preceding entry.

The sanitary improvements, which had not been completed at the date of that entry, have now been carried out.

The principal occupation of the men at present is the preparation of firewood. Fifteen are so employed, 3 men assist in the household work of the wards, and 1 man works as a tailor. Eight are unfit to work owing to their defective mental condition.

Of the women, 14 work either at sewing, knitting, or washing, or in the household work of the wards. Seventeen, including 2 women confined to bed, are idle.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,
20th September 1897.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Aberdeen
West
Poorhouse.

There are 59 patients, 29 men and 30 women, on the register of the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 men and 5 women have been admitted, 5 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died; the cause of death is registered as cancer of the pylorus.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. There have been no changes in the staff.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. They were clean in person, suitably and neatly clothed, and, with one or two exceptions, their bodily health and condition was good. A substantial and well-cooked dinner was neatly served during the visit.

All the patients appeared to be suitable for care in the wards, except J. T., who is dirty and degraded in his habits. His removal to the asylum is recommended.

The wards were found clean and in excellent order. The improvement in the comfort and cheerfulness of the day-rooms and dormitories is most satisfactory. The sanitary arrangements are now in good order and efficient.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
12th March 1897.Buchan
Poorhouse.

There are 26 men and 25 women at present in the wards as patients.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 2 women have died. The deaths were due in 1 case to phthisis, and in the other case to apoplexy.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry, fracture of the tibia in the case of a female patient who was pushed by another patient and fell. The accident was due to inadvertence, and the violence was not intentional.

The patients were found during the visit having all the appearance of being adequately nourished. They were clean in person and the clothing was suitable and in excellent order. Everything that was seen gave evidence that they are judiciously and liberally provided for.

The wards presented an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort; they were clean, well aired, and in good order in every respect.

The establishment seems to be conducted with exceptional care and ability.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
21st September 1897.

There are 26 men and 26 women on the register of the wards at this date.

Since 12th March 1897, the date of last visit, 1 woman has been admitted. There has been no discharge and no death. There has been no change in the staff.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. They were clean in person and very suitably and neatly clothed. Each patient, both male and female, has two full suits, and the stock of clothing is kept in a most orderly manner. Great care is exercised in selecting clothing of good quality and pleasing in appearance. The health and physical conditions of the inmates are good and indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary. The dinner at the time of the visit was well cooked and pleasant to the palate.

The wards were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. New blinds have been provided for the day-rooms and dormitories, and the appearance of these rooms was one of brightness and comfort.

The means of protection against fire appear to be adequate. There are 5 hydrants around the building, and the pressure was at this date sufficient to carry the water to the roof. Inside, there are two fire buckets and a hand pump in each division of the wards.

Appendix B. The management of the establishment continues to deserve the warmest commendation.

Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
19th January 1897.

Cunninghame Poorhouse.

There are 97 patients, 48 men and 49 women, on the register of the wards at this date. All are resident and were seen, except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation.

Since 22nd October, 1896, the date of last visit, 1 man has been admitted. There has been no discharge and no death. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Two attendants have resigned and two have been engaged. The general health of the patients is very satisfactory, and the mortality has been during 1896 very low—only 2 deaths having occurred since 1st January 1896.

The industrial employment of the patients continues a noteworthy feature of the administration. The profit accruing to the establishment from washing for families in the district amounted in 1896 to £196 13s 5d. This work, in addition to the washing for the whole house, is done by 18 female patients and 1 laundress. Seven women are employed in the wards, 6 in the kitchen, and 8 at knitting or needlework. The men are employed on the land, at wood-splitting, in the wards, and at pumping. It is again recommended that the men engaged at pumping be supplied with topcoats. The place where the pumping is done is elevated and exposed, and during wintry weather must be bitterly cold.

The wards were found clean and in good order, but many of the strips of carpet in the dormitories are worn out and ragged, and new strips should be supplied. The mirror in the female day-room is broken, and it is recommended that a new one be obtained.

The management of the patients is characterised by great kindness and consideration, and there is an absence of irksome discipline. No complaint of any kind was made during the visit.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
29th September 1897.

There are 48 men and 48 women at present in the register of the wards. They were all seen during the visit to-day.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been transferred to the wards from the Ayr District Asylum, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to renal disease, cardiac failure, and apoplexy.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They have the look of being provided with sufficient food, and they were adequately clothed. It is understood that a supply of warm coats has been ordered in accordance with recommendations in previous entries for the use of the men in cold weather when engaged in pumping and similar occupations.

Praiseworthy attention continues to be given to the industrial employment of both male and female patients. The management of the wards in regard to this has for many years deserved, and it continues to deserve, special commendation.

It is understood that the washing-house is to be repaired and put into good order immediately. The linoleum in the female day-rooms requires renewal. Generally the wards were found in good order. Since last visit new linoleum has been laid in the upstairs dormitories.

No complaint was made by any of the patients, and everything that was seen tended to show that they are treated with kindly consideration.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
7th January 1897.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

There are 27 men and 31 women on the register of the wards at this date.

Since 13th June 1896, the date of last visit, 1 woman has been admitted and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The deaths are registered as due to general debility, consumption, and senile decay. There has been no accident and no escape.

The wards were found in good order and comfortably heated. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were clean in person and tidily and suitably clothed. Every patient capable of employment is engaged in useful work.

Nothing has as yet been done towards removing the present unsatisfactory closet arrangements and substituting for them water-closets of the most improved kind, such as are now universally used in establishments for the insane. The bathing arrangements are also defective. The recommendation contained in previous entries in reference to these improvements is again repeated.

The floors of the dormitories should be stained and varnished. This would prevent the necessity for frequent wet scrubbing, which is attended with disadvantageous effects on the health of the patients.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
3rd June 1897.

There are 26 men and 31 women in the wards at this date. Since 7th January, the date of last visit, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 2 men have been provided for in private dwellings, and 1 man has been transferred to the asylum. There has been no death.

There has been no accident or other event of an untoward character. This is, however, no exceptional condition, as there has been no accident of a serious character to any inmate of the wards since they were first licensed 31 years ago.

The patients were found, as usual, in a satisfactory state as far as regards the way in which they are treated and provided for. The wards were everywhere clean and the apartments in good order. The supply of clothing is abundant and suitable, and this is deserving of special remark, as it is all made in the institution—both for men and for women—without the employment of paid labour. The farm and laundry work, which has always been well attended to in this institution, continues as usual.

It is understood with satisfaction that the bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets, which have been inefficient and out of harmony with the other arrangements of the wards, are to be reconstructed immediately.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
2nd March 1897.Dundee East
Poorhouse.

There are 42 men and 56 women resident as patients in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been removed, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due in 1 case to fatty degeneration of the heart and in the other to debility and syncope.

There has been no accident to any patient and no case of escape.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. The only patients confined to bed are 2 women suffering from debility due to chronic ailments. In regard to one patient, J. R., it is recommended that she be transferred to the Royal Asylum, as she is unsuitable for treatment in the wards.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

The occupation of the patients is duly attended to. The following occupations afford work for 5 men :—tailoring, upholstery, painting, joinery, and assisting in the store.

The advantage of the land attached to the institution is shown by its giving healthy out-door employment to 23 men. Only 5 men are unemployed. Of the women, 25 work in the laundry and 14 are engaged in sewing or knitting; 15, including those confined to bed, are incapable of work.

The two new bath-rooms and lavatories are now nearly ready for use. Their arrangement and their fittings are very satisfactory, and they will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
17th June 1897.

There are 41 men and 54 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The 2 women discharged were transferred to asylums, one in accordance with the recommendation made in the preceding entry. The causes of death are registered as pneumonia and cardiac failure.

There has been no accident, escape, or any change in the staff.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory; they were clean in person, suitably and neatly clothed, and in good physical health and condition. Only two women were in bed from debility and old age. All who are capable of employment are engaged in useful work. The whole of the washing for the hospital is done by 22 patients and the laundress attendant.

The wards were found in good order, but many of the day-rooms and dormitories require repainting. The new bath-rooms and lavatories are important and serviceable additions to the resources of the establishment. The bathing of the patients is now comfortably and expeditiously done, and the bath-rooms are efficiently warmed by the heating cylinders.

The staff on the male side is small, being 1 attendant to 21 patients, but on the female side it is more satisfactory, being 1 to 13 patients. The engagement of an artizan attendant would be a useful increase to the male staff.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
2nd March 1897.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 75 patients in the wards at present, 38 men and 37 women.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been removed, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to pneumonia.

There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. One man and 3 women are confined to bed. Thirteen men, including the man in bed, are unfit to work owing to bodily infirmity, the remaining 25 are employed either in the garden, in the wards, or in the workshop. Those in the workshop are engaged stranding jute ropes.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The shelter has now been erected in the female airing court, and it seems well adapted for its purpose.

The recommendation to provide improved bathing accommodation in connection with the male wards is repeated. The new bath-room should have two baths in it.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
17th June 1897.

There are 39 men and 38 women on the register of the wards at this date. One man is absent on pass.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted and 1 man has died. There has been no discharge. The cause of death is registered as heart disease. Appendix E.

No accident has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape. Commissioners' Entries.

No change has taken place in the staff.

R. A. D. and M. H. are unsuitable for treatment in these wards on account of their wet and dirty habits. They should be removed to the asylum, as they require constant attention both night and day, which can only be given where the staff is more numerous. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The inmates, with the above exceptions, are suitably and well provided for. The wards were found in good order. The dormitories, many of which have recently been repainted, presented a clean, bright, and comfortable appearance. Dundee West Poorhouse.

It is understood that plans are being prepared for the building of a bath-room on the site of the men's shelter. It is hoped that another shelter will be provided which will be as commodious and serviceable as the present one.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, Edinburgh Poorhouse.
25th March 1897.

There are 39 men and 40 women at this date resident in the wards as patients.

Since 9th November, the date of last visit, 4 women have been admitted to the wards, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered. No patient has died.

The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry, but the accident to which it refers was not of a serious nature. No patient has escaped.

It is intended that these wards shall cease at an early date to be used as accommodation for lunatics. The end wing on each side of the building has during the last few months been undergoing alterations according to plans approved of by the General Board, which will render them suitable to be used as lunatic wards. The wards in the male wing are now ready for occupation, and the male patients are to be transferred to them in the course of next week. It is expected that the wards in the female wing will be ready for occupation in about a month from this date. The wards about to be occupied are much better suited for the accommodation of lunatics than those at present in use, and when the alterations are completed they will be able to receive 64 additional patients. In carrying out these alterations the Parish Council has shown a laudable and enlightened desire to make the new wards as efficient for their purpose as possible.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
21st July 1897.

There are 143 patients, 72 men and 71 women, resident in the wards at this date.

Since the 25th of March 1897, the date of last visit, 34 men and 32 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death. Of the 66 patients admitted, 65 were transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and 1 from a private dwelling. Of the 2 patients discharged, 1 was sent to the care of relatives and 1 was removed from the register on account of being absent for 28 days after escape. It is understood that this patient returned to the poorhouse at this date.

One accident is recorded, but it was of a trifling character.

The present staff consists of 2 head attendants and 10 ordinary attendants. The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 14.

The new wards are now in occupation, and their accommodation is of a very satisfactory character. The day-rooms, which are on the first floor, are well lighted, suitably and comfortably furnished, and present a bright

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

and cheerful appearance. The dining halls are furnished with moderately-sized tables, each one accommodating 9 patients. The serving of the dinner during the visit was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The floors of all the rooms are varnished and waxed, so that the evils which arise from wet scrubbing will be obviated. The arrangements and fitting up of the shoe-rooms, lavatories, sculleries, and water-closets are of an efficient character, but the filling and emptying of the baths are defective and involve a large consumpt of time in the bathing operations. Each bath should be made to fill and empty within a minute or a minute and a half.

The patients were found clean in person and suitably and neatly clothed. The improvement in the clothing of the male patients attracted favourable notice. No patient was confined to bed, and the general health and physical condition of the inmates were satisfactory. All the patients except A. B. appeared suitable for care in these wards. This patient is of dirty and degraded habits and should be transferred to the asylum. Due attention appears to be given to the industrial occupation and exercise of the patients, and their amusement and recreation by means of games, magazines, and illustrated papers are well provided for.

The impression produced by the visit was that these wards are much better suited for the accommodation of the insane than those formerly in use and that they have been equipped in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly and neatly kept.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
13th January 1897.

There are 14 men and 20 women in the wards at this date.

No patient has been admitted, none have been discharged, and none have died since last visit. There has been no accident and no escape.

The female attendant lately in charge has been dismissed, and another has been engaged to fill her place.

The wards were found clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. It was evident during the visit that the inmates are treated with great kindness and care.

It is recommended that waterproof aprons be provided for those patients who work in the wash-house. The fronts of their dresses become wet unless protected in this way.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
25th October 1897.

There are 15 men and 20 women at present in the wards as patients.

Since 13th January, the date of the preceding entry, 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been removed to asylums. There has been no death.

No accident has occurred involving serious injury to any patient since last visit, and in the only case of escape the patient was brought back to the wards the same day.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory state. They are well provided for in every way. Dinner was served during the visit. It consisted of broth, bread, and boiled beef, and was well cooked and plentiful.

The industrial occupation of the patients, which is one of the most important parts of the management of the insane, is well attended to, but the proportion of male patients suitable for out-door work is small at present.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for heating the wards with hot water and for improving the supply of water to the baths. When this is done advantage should be taken of the opportunity to make the pipes supplying the baths of larger diameter, so that the filling of the baths may be accomplished in shorter time than is possible at present.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE, Appendix B.
26th April 1897.Commissioners'
Entries.

There are 14 men and 15 women in the wards at this date.

Since 23rd July, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted, 2 women have been removed, and 1 man has died. The death was the result of a large abscess in the back. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The patients continue to be very well cared for. They are liberally and suitably provided with food and clothing, and their condition is satisfactory in every respect. The wards were found in excellent order. Inveresk Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
29th July 1897.

There are 29 patients, 14 men and 15 women, on the register of the wards at this date.

Since 26th April 1897, the date of last visit, 1 woman has been admitted and 1 woman has been transferred to the District Asylum, as she was unsuitable for care in the wards.

The patients are well provided for and well cared for. They were clean in person, and their clothing was in good order and neat in appearance. Their physical condition is indicative of a liberal dietary. Twenty-three of the 29 inmates are daily engaged in useful work.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and comfortable.

The grounds attached to the wards are kept in admirable order.

The bathing arrangements are not wholly satisfactory—the baths fill and empty too slowly, which prevents the bathing of the patients being done with dispatch and comfort.

There has been no change in the staff for over six years.

This fact, coupled with the contented condition of the patients, shows that the establishment is managed with tact and ability.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE, Kincardine
8th March 1897. Poorhouse.

There are 21 men and 17 women in the wards as patients at present.

Since last visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 3 women have died. The deaths are recorded in the Register of Deaths as due to general debility, phthisis pulmonalis, heart disease, and disease of the liver and kidneys.

The patients continue to be satisfactorily provided for, the wards being suitably furnished and comfortable and the food and clothing being excellent.

Those patients who are able to work are kept suitably occupied, the chief work of the men being on the farm, but during the winter months they are kept busy with the cutting of firewood, which was begun about 2 years ago.

Six of the women work in the kitchen or laundry and 5 are engaged in the work of the wards and in needlework.

The management of the wards continues to deserve commendation.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
22nd September 1897.

There are 40 patients, 22 men and 18 women, resident in the wards at this time.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths are registered as due to disease of the knee-joint and congestion of the lungs.

The patients were found clean in person, well clothed, and otherwise well cared for. They were contented, and their physical condition indicated a suitable and adequate dietary. The industrial employment of the patients is well attended to. Four male patients were at a neighbouring farm assisting at the harvest work at the time of the visit,

Appendix B.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

The wards were clean, in excellent order, and the condition of the bedding was very satisfactory. It is understood with approval that new chairs are to be provided for the day-rooms, and it is recommended that at least a third of their number should be comfortable arm-chairs for old and infirm patients. It is also understood with satisfaction that the antiquated and unsatisfactory water-closet arrangements in both airing courts are to be replaced by those of a recent and efficient kind.

The wards are managed in a conscientious and capable manner.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Linthgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
25th February 1897.

The number of patients in the wards is 33, 17 men and 16 women.

The only change since last visit consists of the admission of 1 male patient.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Their clothing is excellent, and each patient has two full suits, one for week days and one for Sundays or for special occasions. Their food is of good quality and well cooked, and the requirements of those in delicate health receive every consideration. Fourteen men and 13 women are daily employed in some useful occupation. The amusement of the patients is not neglected. A pianist attends weekly for an hour, during which a concert is held, in which the patients join. A dance takes place once a month from October to April.

The wards were found clean, in good order, and comfortably heated. The House Committee are to be congratulated on the admirable improvements which have recently been effected in the sanitary arrangements of the wards. The baths, water-closets, and lavatories are of a most recent and efficient kind. All the pipes are exposed, and both the material and workmanship appear to be thoroughly good. The dado of white tiles gives the bath-rooms and lavatories a clean and pleasing appearance. These improvements cannot fail to render the bathing of the patients comfortable and efficient, and to have a marked beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the wards. The establishment is well managed. There is a kindliness and a homeliness in the relations between the patients and those in charge of them.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
6th July 1897.

There are 17 men and 17 women now resident in the wards. This is 1 man and 1 woman above the number for which the wards are licensed, and steps should be taken to reduce the number. The attention of the medical officer should be directed to the case of F. H., who will probably before long require hospital treatment, which these wards cannot provide.

Since 25th February, the date of last visit, 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been transferred to asylums. No patient has died.

The patients were found during the visit to-day in a satisfactory condition. They are well fed, comfortably clothed, and judiciously and considerately treated. The wards were found, as usual, in good order. They have been greatly improved by the reconstruction of the bath-rooms and water-closets, which has been excellently carried out.

Everything that was seen was indicative of efficient management.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
25th January 1897.

There are 25 men and 24 women on the register of the wards at this date. All are resident.

Since last visit, on the 20th June 1896, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The causes of these deaths are registered as tumour of the brain and pericarditis with dropsy.

There has been no accident and no escape.

The general health of the patients is satisfactory; they are all well cared for, their dietary is suitable and liberal, their clothing neat and of good quality, and their industrial employment well attended to.

The wards were found scrupulously clean, in admirable order, and comfortably heated.

The books and registers were examined and found neatly and correctly kept.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
21st October 1897.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since 25th February, the date of the preceding entry, 1 man and 2 women have been admitted to the wards, 1 woman has been removed to Kirklands Asylum, and 1 man has died. The death is recorded in the register as due to phthisis.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements are all well provided for, they are suitably and comfortably clothed, and they have an abundant supply of food.

Their industrial occupation is well attended to; only one man, who is blind, was found unemployed. Fourteen men were found actively engaged in farm work, and 8 men were engaged in sawing firewood. They all seemed well suited for their work, and were in good bodily condition. Seven women work in the laundry and 7 are engaged sewing and knitting.

The wards appear to be very satisfactorily managed in every way.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
10th April 1897.

Perth Poorhouse.

There are 40 patients, 20 men and 20 women, in the wards at this date. Since last visit, on 29th December 1896, 2 men have been admitted and 2 men have been transferred to asylums. There has been no death. One patient escaped and was absent for one night before being brought back.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were in good physical health, clean in person, and neatly and warmly clothed. Their dietary appears to be good and abundant. Fresh meat is given twice a week, and two ounces per patient is used daily in making the broth or lentil soup. Potatoes form part of the dinner on 6 days of the week. Fifteen men are usefully employed either in the wards, garden, or in wood-cutting, and 13 women are occupied in the wards, kitchen, laundry, or at sewing and knitting. It was evident during the visit that the patients are treated with much kindness and consideration.

The wards were found scrupulously clean, in good order, and comfortably and tastefully furnished.

It is understood that the heating of the wards by means of hot-water pipes is under the consideration of the House Committee. It has been found in other establishments for the insane that this means of heating has secured a comfortable and equable temperature in all sections and obviated the necessity for open fires and the danger and dust resulting from them.

The new work-shed with its ample accommodation and efficient equipment is a most satisfactory and valuable addition to the resources of the establishment.

Eighteen fire buckets have recently been provided, which are kept full of water in accessible places in each storey.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

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Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Perth
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
4th October 1897.

There are 20 men and 20 women in the wards at this date. Since last visit, 1 woman has been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum and 1 has died. The death is registered as due to cardiac syncope.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition. They were suitably clothed, and their clothing was in good order. Their supply of food appeared to be abundant, and no complaint of any kind was made.

The patients are usefully employed as far as their condition permits. The new workshop continues to be regarded as a valuable addition to the resources of the establishment, its chief advantage being that it makes it practicable to keep all the men who are able to work engaged in a suitable way and under healthy conditions. Suitable employment is found for the women in the kitchen and at sewing and knitting.

The wards were found everywhere clean and comfortable, and the general impression produced by the visit was that they continue to be managed in a careful and creditable manner.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Wigtown
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
27th February 1897.

The number of patients resident in the wards at this date is 25, 12 men and 13 women.

No change has taken place in the population since last visit.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. They were adequately and tidily clothed, and the stock of clothing is abundant and its quality good. The physical condition of the inmates indicates a sufficient dietary, and the dinner at this date, which consisted of broth, beef, and bread, was abundant and well cooked. All the patients, with one exception, are engaged in some useful occupation.

The wards were clean and comfortably heated; all the mattresses and bolsters on the male side, and many on the female side, have been re-teased and provided with new ticking.

It is understood that contracts have been accepted for the erection at the male entrance of a porch which will serve as a boot-room, for the flooring of the male day-room, dormitory, and stairhead with pitch pine, for the tiling of the male bath-room, scullery, and water-closet, and of the female bath-room, and for providing porcelain baths and fixed wash-hand basins for both the male and female wards. The drains around the house are in process of being relaid. All these improvements are necessary, and when effected they will add to the efficiency and improve the sanitary condition of the wards.

It is recommended that the greenhouse in the female airing court be either removed or put into proper repair. At present it is in a dilapidated condition, it disfigures the airing court, and is useless for the purpose for which it was erected.

The books and registers are correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
26th August 1897.

There are 12 men and 13 women at present in the wards as patients. These numbers are the same as at the date of last visit, no admission, discharge, or death having taken place since that time.

A great improvement of the accommodation provided for the patients has been made by the carrying out of the recommendations contained in the entry of 17th November last. These recommendations have been given effect to in a very satisfactory manner, and after some minor details have been attended to, which had to be left over till the structural changes were completed, the wards may be expected to serve their purpose in an efficient manner.

A very important work has also been carried out by the Committee in a complete reconstruction of the drainage system of the institution, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the health of the inmates.

The general impression produced by the visit was of a pleasing character. The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
1st March 1897.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

There are 55 boys and 32 girls at present in the institution. Two boys and 2 girls are private boarders, and the rest are maintained by parish councils.

Baldovan Institution.

Since 15th September, the date of last visit, 4 boys and 4 girls have been admitted, 1 boy and 1 girl have left, and 2 boys have died. The boy who left is said to have been much benefited by the training he received in the institution. One of the deaths was due to epilepsy and the other to meningitis.

The number of pupils is larger now than at any previous time.

The institution continues to be very well managed. The opportunities for the efficient training of the educable children are considerably increased by the new school-room, which is now furnished and in regular use. The comfort of all the children is well attended to. Their dress attracted favourable notice. It is in every case carefully adapted to the individual needs of the child, and great attention is given to the production of an appearance of smartness which is not only pleasant to look at but has a useful educational influence on the children.

The recent extension and alteration of the buildings constitute an important improvement of the establishment. The new arrangements received careful consideration when the plans were made, and the directors are to be congratulated on the admirable way in which they are adapted to their purpose.

Besides the furnishing of the school-room with desks and other educational appliances, other additions to the furniture of the establishment have been made which add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the accommodation. A small table and arm chairs for selected children have been added to the furniture of the dining hall, brass curtain poles have been fitted to all the day-room and dormitory windows, a large number of new curtains have been provided, and new linoleum has been laid down on several of the floors.

A further improvement of the building which it is proposed to carry out immediately is a desirable enlargement of the nursery. The providing of a joiner's workshop where some of the older boys might be usefully employed in cold and wet weather, and the introduction of electric light, are at present under consideration. It is suggested that an improvement in the arrangements of the kitchen and central stores should also be considered.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly and regularly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
4th November 1897.

There are 95 pupils, 62 boys and 33 girls, on the register of the institution at this date. Of these, 1 boy and 3 girls are private boarders, and 61 boys and 30 girls are paupers.

Since last visit, on 1st March 1897, 1 girl has been admitted as a private

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Entries.Institutions
for Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

boarder, and 16 boys and 4 girls have been sent to the institution by parish councils. Four boys and 2 girls have been discharged, and 5 boys and 2 girls have died. The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to cerebritis, in 1 case to heart disease, and in 5 cases to various forms of tubercular diseases.

The management of the institution by Dr. Greig and Miss Butter continues to deserve the warmest commendation. The condition of the children was highly satisfactory. The weak and helpless class are carefully and intelligently nursed, the class who are capable of having their habits improved are trained in a systematic manner, and those children who are capable of being taught at school, or of being employed industrially, receive every attention. Forty-five children attend school, and the results are on the whole most satisfactory.

Every child capable of being usefully employed is allotted some duty or work, either in the wards, garden, kitchen, or laundry. Miss Butter fully recognises the great importance of developing the industrial faculties of the children, and spares no pains in making them as practically useful as it is possible to do.

The institution was found in excellent order. The nursery has been extended and greatly improved. It has been enlarged by taking in a verandah to the west, it is better lighted, it has been floored with pitch pine, and its walls have been painted in a way which has added to its brightness and cheerfulness. It is understood that additions are about to be made to its furniture and furnishings. The new school-room, which has been well equipped, is already proving too small for the number of children at present capable of deriving benefit from school discipline and training. The new dormitory provides excellent sleeping accommodation for sixteen children. It is comfortably furnished, tastefully decorated, and presents a most pleasing appearance. New baths of the latest design have been fitted into several of the bath-rooms.

The kitchen, stores, and laundry are now inadequate in size and equipment to meet the present requirements of the institution, and it is recommended that the directors take into their early consideration the providing of increased accommodation for these departments.

The institution is doing excellent work, and well deserves the support of the charitable public. The admission rate is this year the highest in the history of the institution, and the number resident is the largest yet recorded.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

Larbert
Institution.LARBERT INSTITUTION,
23rd February 1897.

The institution contains at this date 271 pupils. Of these, 23 boys and 15 girls are private pupils, 53 boys and 35 girls are maintained free of cost by the institution, and 99 boys and 46 girls are paid for by parish councils.

The institution is licensed to receive 230 pupils, but the number resident is 271. There does not appear to be overcrowding in the day-rooms; in fact, from the plans of the institution, there is, according to present requirements as to floor space—namely, 30 square feet for each inmate—day-room accommodation for 309 pupils. But the dining-rooms are greatly overcrowded. There were during the visit 194 children in the dining hall and 40 in the private dining-room. These rooms are capable of accommodating comfortably only 180 children, 154 in the large hall and 26 in the private room. It will therefore be clear that an enlargement of the dining accommodation should be considered at an early date.

Since 22nd June 1896, the date of last visit, 31 boys and 23 girls have been admitted, 16 boys and 12 girls have left the institution, and 5 boys and 6 girls have died.

The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 4 cases, to tubercular disease in 3 cases, to meningitis in 2 cases, and to apoplexy and pleurisy in 1 case each.

The institution in all its departments was found scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and comfortably heated. The nursery, the main staircase, and one of the parlours have recently been papered and painted in a tasteful manner, and several useful additions have been made to the furniture.

The general health of the children is at present most satisfactory. Only 3 were found in bed. The children are well cared for, and their appearance is indicative of a suitable and abundant dietary. Thirty-six gallons of new milk are daily supplied to the institution, and 24 dozen eggs are used weekly. Thirty-three children have daily an egg switched in milk as an extra diet. Their clothing is warm and comfortable, and its neat and tasteful appearance cannot be too highly commended. The education and training of the children are conducted in an able and painstaking manner, and no effort seems to be wanting to develop their mental and physical capabilities in all possible directions. Even their play is made a means of increasing their intelligence, and the results of the kindergarten system of educating the children are very gratifying. Ninety-seven boys and 92 girls are registered as employed in useful occupations.

The institution is managed in an enlightened and successful manner, and it is to Mr. Skene's constant personal supervision and to his earnest desire to make the institution fulfil its purpose that the highly satisfactory condition of the inmates and of the establishment is largely due.

It is understood that plans for the erection of a covered playground are about to be prepared. The directors have given the matter every consideration, and have asked Mr. Sidney Mitchell of Edinburgh to act as consulting architect in conjunction with their own architect in the preparation of the plans. It is anticipated that when the covered playground is erected it will be a unique and valuable addition to the resources of the institution.

The acquisition of additional land is under the consideration of the directors. It would be a great advantage to the institution if the field facing the front gate, which at present is being offered as feuing ground, was purchased and the building of houses which would overlook the open playground of the children prevented. The field to the west of the institution grounds would be an admirable site for the covered playground, and its purchase is strongly recommended.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
7th October 1897.

There are 262 pupils in the institution at this date. Of these, 24 boys and 11 girls are private boarders paid for by their relations, 56 boys and 37 girls are elected pupils maintained by the institution, and 91 boys and 43 girls are paid for by parish councils.

Since 23rd February, the date of the preceding entry, 4 boys and 1 girl have been admitted as private boarders, 12 boys and 8 girls have been admitted as elected pupils, and 9 boys and 5 girls have been sent to the institution by parish councils. Thirty-eight pupils have been discharged—3 boys and 5 girls being private boarders, 9 boys and 3 girls elected pupils, and 13 boys and 5 girls paupers. Ten pupils have died—2 girls who were elected pupils and 4 boys and 4 girls who were paupers. In addition to these changes, 1 girl has been transferred from the list of elected pupils to the pauper list.

The deaths are recorded in the register as having been due in 6 cases to consumption and other forms of tubercular disease, in 2 cases to epilepsy, in 1 to apoplexy, and in 1 to congestion of the lungs.

Everything that was seen in the visit to-day tended to show that the institution continues to be managed with great care and remarkable ability. The placing of the children under favourable circumstances for the promotion of their bodily health is kept steadily in view as the necessary basis of every effort to ameliorate their condition and to make them useful; and, considering that a large proportion of the children are of feeble con-

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Larbert Institution.

stitution, their state of health is very satisfactory. The training they receive is judiciously adapted to their several circumstances. Those who are unable to be taught more than habits of cleanliness and order receive careful attention, and the efforts that are made to improve their habits are attended with gratifying success. Every child was found during the visit to-day smartly dressed and admirably clean and tidy in person. The school training for those who are capable of benefiting by it also continues to be adapted to its purpose and to be conducted with energy and ability.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the buildings were everywhere found in excellent order.

A great improvement in the appearance of the institution in front is being made by the erection of a neat railing to take the place of the wall which was formerly the boundary between the grounds and the public road. A similar improvement, and one much to be desired, is the erection of a similar railing along the boundary of the grounds facing the railway, where there is at present a very unsightly wooden fence.

It is understood that the requirements of the institution mentioned in previous entries are being kept in view by the directors. The most urgent of these are (1) the erection of the covered playground, (2) the acquisition of two pieces of land, one to the west of the grounds and the other facing the entrance gate, (3) the enlargement of the dining hall, and (4) the enlargement of the hospital. Each of these would be an important improvement, and it is recommended that they should all be carried out as soon as possible.

The books and registers of the institution were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General Prison, Perth,

PERTH, 10th April 1897.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I beg to report that I to-day visited the Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison.

There are at this date 45 men and 20 women inmates of the department. Since last visit, 4 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man has died.

Every section of the department was found clean, in good order, and comfortably heated. The condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. One man was in seclusion at the time of the visit on account of excitement. The industrial employment of the inmates is well attended to; of the men, 4 are engaged at housework, 18 at gardening, and 1 at shoemaking, and of the women, 3 are engaged at housework, 3 in the laundry, 1 in the kitchen, and 10 at sewing or knitting. It was abundantly evident that the inmates are treated in a considerate manner.

PERTH, 7th June 1897.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

The inmates of the department at this date are 46 men and 19 women. Since the visit on 10th April 2 men have been admitted and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged.

The inmates continue to be well cared for and judiciously treated, and everything that was seen showed that the department is well managed.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

Report by Dr.
J. F. Suther-
land.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report and accompanying statistical returns, bearing upon the work accomplished by me during 1897, in the visitation of the private and pauper insane in private dwellings, and specially licensed houses, in the counties specified in the subjoined Table.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Patients Visited and Reported on in 1897.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	A. Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Lunatics.							Total of A, B, and C.	Total Visits Made.
					B. Single Patients.			C. In Specially Licensed Houses.			Total of B. and C.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Argyll . . .	34	3	4	7	59	51	110	20	21	41	151	153	158
Banff . . .	15	2	3	5	22	31	53	4	12	16	69	74	74
Berwick . . .	9	1	—	1	5	17	22	2	—	2	24	25	25
Clackmannan . . .	4	2	—	2	1	5	6	—	—	—	6	8	8
Dumbarton . . .	5	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	—	2	8	12	12
Dumfries . . .	14	—	3	3	12	8	20	—	2	2	22	25	25
Forfar . . .	25	4	10	14	24	40	64	4	20	24	88	102	105
Haddington . . .	11	2	1	3	9	8	17	—	—	—	17	20	20
Inverness . . .	17	4	7	11	55	71	126	9	23	32	158	169	170
Lanark . . .	21	9	15	24	53	75	128	20	52	72	200	224	290
Linlithgow . . .	7	1	—	1	7	7	14	—	—	—	14	15	15
Peebles . . .	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	7	7
Renfrew . . .	12	5	9	14	3	14	17	—	3	3	20	34	37
Roxburgh . . .	6	2	2	4	9	14	23	—	—	—	23	27	27
Selkirk . . .	3	—	1	1	1	8	9	—	—	—	9	10	10
Stirling . . .	18	5	10	15	16	18	34	54	88	142	176	191	295
Western Isles, Skye, and Outer Heb- rides.	14	1	—	1	63	66	129	—	—	—	129	130	130
Total, . . .	210	44	70	114	342	439	781	115	221	336	1117	1231	1408

Appendix C.

Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.
J. F. Suther-
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From the data furnished in the foregoing Table it will appear that during the year ending 31st December, 1231 patients—114 private and 1117 pauper—were visited and individually reported upon by me to the Board shortly after visitation. Of these, 106 patients (private 14, pauper 92) were new cases, and reported upon for the first time. The number of visits made amounted to 1408, or 1420, if those to cases on probation be included.

The number of parishes in the 16 counties and in the Western Isles (Lewis, Skye, the Uists, etc.) is 406, and in 210 of these patients resided. Compared with last year, there has been in nine counties an increase of 57 patients, in six a decrease of 16, and in two the numbers have been stationary. The increase over all is thus 40. Among the total of 1231, the males are to females in the proportion of 100 to 149. In the specially licensed houses the proportion of males to females is 100 to 192, or almost two to one. The percentage of patients placed singly is 70 per cent. of the whole. The remaining 30 per cent. are in specially licensed houses, which, with few exceptions, are in the six counties of Inverness, Forfar, Banff, Argyll, Stirling, and Lanark. In the first named three counties the patients, with one or two exceptions, belong to parishes in these counties. With the other three it is different, Argyllshire, in its rural districts, affording an outlet for the urban parishes of Govan, Greenock, and Rothesay; Stirlingshire in the small villages of Balforn, Fintry, Kippen, Buchlyvie, and in its rural districts for the urban parishes of Edinburgh, Barony, Glasgow, Govan, and New Monkland; and Lanarkshire in the town of Lanark and village of Kirkfieldbank for the urban parishes of Glasgow, Paisley, and Port-Glasgow.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Another year devoted to the inspection and supervision of 1117 lunatic poor living with related and unrelated guardians throughout an extensive district of Scotland, embracing urban, rural, and insular parts, confirms in every respect the views I have formerly entertained and expressed as to the suitability of the private dwelling for that large proportion of the insane whose insanity, acquired or congenital, is chronic, and whose habits are social and in no way noxious. The proportion of insane fitted for domestic care cannot be definitely fixed. For many years the percentage for Scotland, as a whole, has stood at something like 23 per cent., but much higher figures have been reached by different parishes in the country. The most recent calculations* as to the relative cost of the two methods shows that while the average weekly cost of maintenance for the whole country was 6s. 7d. for patients in private dwellings, that for asylum patients was 9s. 5½d., and this latter figure does not include rent allowance represented by the interest paid for the construction and equipment, which may be safely put at 4s. more per week, making in all 13s. 5½d., or fully double the cost of patients in private dwellings.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the good points of the system may be seen even to better advantage by an indication of the nature, the extent, and the direction in which shortcomings and disappointments have been met with in the course of the year. Of 1117 patients the guardianship was what might be termed "bad" in five instances, in nine "indifferent," and in nine only "moderately satisfactory," and in thirty-four there were minor defects easily capable of rectification. In three of the five cases in which the guardianship was bad, changes of guardians became a necessity—two of the guardians being relations, and one a stranger; and in the remaining two the guardians, who were near relations, were duly warned that if a speedy improvement did not take place separation would have to be resorted to. There has always been more difficulty in dealing with indifferent related guardians, and the step of bringing about separation is adopted as a last resource and after repeated warnings. Great caution and care has to be exercised in dealing with such guardians, because, in the last extremity, rather than part with their insane, they will decline relief, and thus withdraw the patient from supervision by the Local Authorities and the Board. In the nine instances of indifferent guardianship referred to the Board, six of the guardians were strangers and three relatives. It was found necessary to remove three of the patients to the asylums, three to other guardians, and in three instances matters were so

* Thirty-Ninth Report of the General Board. App. A., Table xxv.

adjusted that it was possible to recommend a further trial. The minor defects met with consisted of a want of proper supervision, insufficient accommodation, untidy dwellings, too much life indoors, too much time spent in bed, unsuitable arrangements for patients at meal hours, etc.—defects which guardians faithfully promised to rectify after their attention had been called to them.

Three points calling for special consideration, and applicable to the specially-licensed houses, came prominently under my notice during the year (it is true, only in a few instances). One was the sleeping accommodation provided for females who might be considered garrulous and noisy—especially in the night-time; the second, the presence of unsuitable patients in houses where there were children of tender years; and third, the attitude of guardians towards patients at meal and other times, suggestive of a want of friendliness, sympathy, and consideration.

With regard to the first point raised, although in terms of the regulations in force for patients in private dwellings, it is not imperative that female, like male patients, should have separate beds, yet in most specially licensed houses such a desirable arrangement prevails. In the case of patients who exhibit nocturnal noisiness or who are uncleanly in habits, a separate bed becomes a necessity. In three or four instances which came under my notice, two females—one quiet in manner, the other noisy, garrulous, and restless at night—shared the same bed. The arrangement being an undesirable one, in bare justice to the quiet patients who complained of the conduct of their associates at night, the guardians at once consented to provide each with a separate bed. Sometimes, in consequence of such manifestations, a separate sleeping-room is very properly provided, with much benefit to the quiet patients. But it is only fair to say that, so judiciously on the whole is the selection and disposal of asylum patients to be boarded out made, that it is exceedingly rare to come across a combination of the nature indicated, where the presence of the one by day or by night is a source of annoyance to the other. In regard to nocturnally noisy patients, who in other respects are harmless and inoffensive, experience conclusively proves that not only is a separate bed and a separate room desirable for such, but, what is better and preferable, they should, if at all possible, be placed singly. Irritable patients do not take readily to young children as others with abundance of patience and good-nature do, leading them to manifest a warm attachment to them, the children in their turn exercising a humanising and improving influence over patients. These latter (of both sexes), when not engaged in other kinds of work, take readily and assiduously to nursing and amusing them, and are pleased to be trusted with the work and to earn the favourable opinion of guardians. With regard to the other point, the attitude of one or two guardians towards patients at meal and other times, I have to report that it is exceedingly rare to find patients practically confined to one room and the members of the household to another. When that is so, there is just reason for suspecting that, however comfortable patients may be in the matter of food, clothing, and bedding, one of the, if not the, principal aims of the system of boarding out—that of the restoration of the patient to domestic and social life—is not being fully attained.

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TABLE II.

Reports on
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Showing number and percentage of Insane in Private Dwellings in groups of Parishes in the Counties of Inverness, Argyll, and in the District of the Western Isles.

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COUNTY.	Number of Parishes. (Groups).	Population.	Total Insane.	Number in Private Dwell- ings.	Percent'g in Private Dwell- ings.
Inverness	Six	4,039	31	24	77
	Seven	34,918	184	99	53
	Six	12,214	70	24	34
	Three	4,453	24	1	4
	22 Parishes . .	55,624	309	148	44
Argyll . . .	Five	4,577	28	15	53
	Seventeen . . .	32,752	206	66	32
	Seventeen . . .	36,756	184	20	11
	39 Parishes . .	74,085	418	101	24
Western Isles	Seven (Skye) . .	16,573	104	59	56
	Five (Long Island)	33,614	102	55	53
	Four (Uists, &c.) .	12,809	37	13	35
	16 Parishes . .	62,996	243	127	52
	Total for the 77 Parishes.	192,705	976	377	39

THE HIGHLANDS AND WESTERN ISLES.

The larger area of this part of Scotland, embracing Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and the Western Isles, was visited by me in the months of June and July, September and October. Not only does the area in question and the circumstances of its inhabitants differ materially from what is met with in the midlands and lowlands of Scotland, but the percentage of its insane poor on the Board's register as provided for in private dwellings—39·0—is nearly double that of Scotland as a whole. The rate of aliment, especially in the insular and more remote districts of counties in the mainland, is, owing to low rents, simpler living, relatively less wealth, and the fact that a larger proportion live with related guardians, a much lower one than in other parts of Scotland. The dwellings, as a rule, especially the insular ones, are much inferior from a hygienic point of view. Not less striking is the difference in the proportion residing with relatives (60) and with strangers (40). For Scotland, as a whole, the position is reversed, 37 residing with relatives and 63 with strangers. These differences are, no doubt, to a large extent explained by the relatively less capacity on the part of the people through poverty, or through less of the increasing wealth of the country affecting this area, to maintain their insane relatives in whole or in part, than in districts of the country more economically favoured. They may also to some extent be due to a lessening objection by members of a community to accept public relief for their afflicted, with the result that if mental defects, congenital, or acquired, it may be, in advanced life, no matter how slight, are found to exist to such a degree as justify certification as understood by the legal definition of insanity, there is little or no hesitation in applying for, or demanding it. In a proportion of cases which came under review, while the mental alienation was no doubt slight, it was sufficient to debar those affected from earning their own living. There can be little doubt a quarter of a century ago such cases received no relief, or, if any, it was as ordinary paupers.

The hygiene of the dwellings and of the person of patients in the more remote districts leaves much to be desired, and falls far below that of the mainland. After three years I am not able to observe much progress, but, if anything, matters are improving.

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I. INVERNESS-SHIRE.

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J. F. Sutherland.

The part of this county, with the largest area of any county in Scotland, has, it will be observed from the foregoing Table, on the mainland 22 parishes, with a population of 55,600, which produce 309 chargeable insane. Of these, 148, or 44 per cent., reside in private dwellings, 84 with relatives, and 64 with strangers. But of the 22 parishes there are 13, containing 69 per cent. of the population of the county, which yield 69 per cent. of the insane, 57 per cent. of whom were provided for in private dwellings. Inverness Parish, with 124 insane chargeable, of whom 64, or 51 per cent., were in private dwellings, is by far the largest contributor to the total of 148.

In 1887 the number visited in this county was 119, against 158 in the present year, representing an increase of 32 per cent. In Inverness Parish, ten years ago, the number visited was 46, against 64 in the present year, or an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The difference in the interval not only serves to mark the advance made, but to emphasise the great interest which has been taken by the Inspector of Poor and his Council, who are fully alive as to what is best for their chronic and harmless insane, and also what is a justifiable economy for the ratepayers. The outcome of the policy so diligently pursued has resulted in the establishment of two small colonies of 20 and 9 in the rural districts of Leachkin, and Caiplich and Abriachan, where ten years ago the numbers were respectively 3 and 3. Nothing could exceed the well-directed and sustained efforts of the officials of this parish to secure the comfort and wellbeing of all the patients entrusted to their charge.

In the remaining parishes, with one exception, there is a steady and commendable effort made to utilise the private dwelling for as large a number of the insane poor as possible, and thus it comes about that six parishes, with a total insane of 31, have so many as 24, or 77 per cent., provided for in this way; and seven parishes, with 184 insane, 99, or 53 per cent. The exception is the Parish of Kilmorack, with 18 insane, only one of whom is provided for in a private dwelling. The poor-rate for this parish is 1s. 6d. per £, the average for the other parishes on the mainland being 1s. 2½d. The average weekly cost of patients in private dwellings in this county was about 5s. per week; those in asylums 8s. 7½d., exclusive of interest on buildings, &c., which may safely be put down at 4s. more—in all 12s. 7½d.—a sum more than double the cost of patients outwith the district asylum. It is right to point out that if the cost of patients in Skye, Harris, and the Uists be excluded from the reckoning, the cost of patients in private dwellings on the mainland would be nearer 6s. per week.

The position of patients on the mainland portion of the county, with the exception of that of the few at Arisaig and Moidart, which resemble those in the insular districts of the county, differs little in the matter of housing, hygiene, dieting, &c., from that of patients further south; that is to say, it is on the whole very satisfactory, and calls for commendation. Speaking generally, the guardianship, the care, the protection afforded, was all that could be desired, and the medical and inspectorial visitation, upon which so much depends, was performed with regularity, and with a due regard to secure and maintain what was just and proper for the patients. Looking over the reports made by me to the Board, I find that there is a singular absence of any fault recorded as to dwellings, food, clothing, supervision, or kindly treatment.

One or two comments on matters of some interest may be furnished. In one parish it was brought to my notice that a proposal was on foot to place the name of an old man of 87 on the insane register, whose mental condition until recently was sound, or if not absolutely sound, only manifested mental changes incidental to senility. What the object could be, unless to obtain a share of the Government grant for pauper lunatics, it would be difficult to guess. There is one thing pretty certain, the insane roll was not meant for the

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inscription of aged persons in their dotage, and manifesting the evidences of natural decay both of physical and mental faculties. Their position is a very different one from those born with defects, and from those whose minds have become disordered from other causes than pathological changes incidental to old age. The result of my interview with the Inspector of Poor was to dissuade him from the line of action he contemplated taking. And in regard to those with congenital defects, there ought to be something like a minimum degree of defect which should entitle the person to public relief, and likewise to the age at which children of tender years should be certified as insane or idiotic, unless, in addition to the mental deficiency apparent—and in very young children often difficult to recognise and to estimate—there are other circumstances present, such as bodily defects and infirmities, fits, paralysis, inability to move about owing to deformity of limbs, calling for nursing and special treatment. The case of a child of 3½ years came under my notice. The child, although she could not speak, which was not very remarkable for such an age, was healthy-looking, active, and smart, and did not manifest the usual stigmata characteristic of imbecility. At such an age, one would reasonably conclude that it would be a matter of no small difficulty to pronounce such a child to be idiotic, or unlikely to overcome the apparently, although by no means certain, arrested mental development, or that what looked like an arrested development might not a few years later in life be superseded by a normal expansion of the faculties. At all events, at the time of visitation, I ventured to think that the case was one for waiting, and now I have to record, with satisfaction, that the child's name has meanwhile been removed from the roll.

II. ARGYLLSHIRE.

In this county, with a population of 74,000, there are 39 parishes, to which are chargeable 418 lunatics, of whom 101, or 24 per cent., are provided for in private dwellings, a figure almost identical with the country as a whole, but far below the Highland and insular figure of 39 per cent. for the district to which the statistical return (Table II.) refers. But this remark does not apply to the whole county, there being no less than 22 parishes, containing fully half the population, and with 56 per cent. of the total insane, of whom 34 per cent. are to be found in private dwellings. The parishes of any size which fall below the county mean of 24 are ten, and include Glassary, Kilmartin, Campbeltown, South Knapdale, Kilchoman, etc. To these a total of 152 lunatic poor are chargeable, of whom, strange to say, only 16 in all, or 10 per cent., are provided for in private dwellings. The numbers with relatives and with strangers are almost equal, the figures respectively being 52 and 49; in this respect not greatly differing from Scotland as a whole, or the contiguous county of Inverness.

The cost of maintenance per patient per week* is 5s. 8½d.—the same as Banffshire; less than Scotland as a whole by sevenpence per week. The cost of patients in the district asylum is 7s. 9d. per week, exclusive of interest on buildings, which may safely be put at 4s. more per week. On this basis of calculation the insane chargeable to the county are kept in private dwellings at a little less than half the institutional cost.

The poor rate for the county averages 1s. per £; that for the parishes specially referred to above, 1s. 1½d.

But a total of 101 does not represent all the patients seen during the visitation of this county with the second largest area of the Scottish counties. In all, 151 such were seen, but the greater part of the difference between the 101 chargeable to the parishes in this county and the 157 resident is explained by the existence of several small aggregations, of 15 in the neighbourhood of Strachur, of 10 at Benderloch on the north side of Loch Etive, of 18 in three localities in the island of Islay, and of 7 in the parish of Kilcalmonell. The mainland and urban parishes of Scotland which have opened up and taken advantage of these sequestered rural localities, admirably adapted for the purpose, are Govan, Greenock, Paisley, Dunoon, and Mearns.

Ten years ago the total insane visited in this county was 94, the number last

year was 151, representing an increase of no less than 71 per cent. The principal contributors to this increase are the urban parishes referred to. In 1881 the number was 74, or less than half of the present total.

In an official visitation of this county the two extremes of what we find in private dwellings are encountered, that is to say, a large number on the one hand are living under the most favourable conditions as to housing, provision, etc., and on the other, a large number under less favourable conditions, in consequence of the dwellings being poor and the relatives who contribute to their maintenance being in more or less straitened circumstances. This is not surprising to those who know the great social and economical differences which exist in different parishes in this county, perhaps more marked than in most Highland counties.

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III. WESTERN ISLES (LONG ISLAND, SKYE, THE UISTS, &C.).

In this chain of islands, stretching northwards from Barra Head to the Butt of Lewis, there are 16 parishes, with a population of 63,000, furnishing 243 insane poor, of whom 127, or 52 per cent., reside in private dwellings, 110, or 89 per cent., with relatives, and 17, or 11 per cent., with unrelated guardians. Both in respect of the number in private dwellings, and the proportion residing with relatives, the figures exceed any of the others tabulated. (Table II.)

1. *The Long Island*.—This island, consisting of Lewis and Harris, is made up of 5 parishes, with a population of 33,614. Fifty-five of its insane, or 53 per cent. of the whole, are provided for in private dwellings. The houses are generally poor, and much remains to be done to secure better ideas of personal hygiene. If the people have to wait for the introduction of this much-needed reform until a better class of house takes the place of the present, the wait will be a long one. A hopeful element in the question is that district and parochial medical officers, schoolmasters, and district nurses are fully sensible of the evil, and the people are being slowly educated to modern hygienic ideas. Of the 55 patients, 53 live with related guardians, and 2 not.

Ten years ago only 22 insane poor were residing in private dwellings under the jurisdiction of the Board. The numbers have more than doubled. It is not to be inferred that many of those now on the register were not of unsound mind and paupers ten years ago. Many of them would simply be uncertified as lunatics.

The position and care of the patients in this island may, except in the direction referred to, be accepted as satisfactory. Their footing in the family is identical with that of other members, and much consideration and kindness is shown for them.

The cost of patients averages 2s. 5d. per week. The average poor rate is 2s. 9½d. per £. For Scotland the rate is 9d., for Inverness-shire 1s. 4½d., and for Ross-shire 1s. 6½d.

2. *Skye*.—In this island there are 7 parishes, with a population of 16,570, producing 104 lunatic poor, of whom 59, or 56 per cent., are provided for in private dwellings. Forty-five resided with related and 14 with unrelated guardians. Comparing the number seen in 1887, viz., 56, and those visited this year, viz., 59, it will be apparent that no great changes have taken place. The only point calling for observation is that in 1887 five were visited in Bracadale Parish, whereas there are none there now on the Board's register. Portree has increased from 5 to 10, and Duirinish has fallen from 20 to 14.

The houses are mostly very poor, consequently personal and domestic hygiene is in many instances below par; but here, as in other parts of the insular area, agencies are at work to improve the hygienic conditions of the people. The position of patients was found to be satisfactory in all cases, save one. The weekly cost for maintenance was, on the average, 3s. The poor rate stands at 2s. 9½d. per £.

3. *The Uists and Barra, &c.*—These 4 parishes, with a population of 12,809, have 37 insane chargeable to them, of whom 13, or 35 per cent., are to be found in private dwellings. This percentage falls considerably below the other 12 parishes in this insular area. All of them, without exception, reside with relatives. The dwellings in North Uist are much superior to those of

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South Uist, and are as good as most of the crofters' homes on the mainland. The weekly cost of maintenance is 4s. 3d. The poor rate stands at 3s. 5½d. per £.

The numbers in private dwellings in 1897 are practically the same as in 1887. The provision made for, and the position of the patients, may be considered satisfactory. It was not necessary for me to reflect unfavourably, or in a way calling for interference, in any case.

IV. BANFFSHIRE.

Although not strictly speaking within the Highland zone, this county in several respects presents points of similarity to the three areas already dealt with. With a considerable part of its area, and a still greater proportion of its population, on the littoral of the Moray Firth, it is peopled by a mixed race of Celtic and Norse extraction. But in spite of the blending of races which has been going on for centuries, evidences of two distinct types are to be seen in the pursuits, physiognomy, and language characteristic of both. The vast majority of the population along a seaboard of forty miles engage in fishing, and are located in towns and villages. They speak English only. Those who inhabit the uplands, a small proportion of the whole, are for the most part crofters, and speak Gaelic as well as English. The five parishes, Rathven, Cullen, Boyndie, Banff, and Gamrie, on the littoral, with a population of 29,120, or 47 per cent. of the whole county, have chargeable to them 87 insane, or 40 per cent. of the registered insane of the county. The rest of the county in the interior, with 53 per cent. of the population, has 59 per cent. of the insane poor. If the seventeen inland parishes produced insanity combined with pauperism in the same ratio as the littoral ones the percentage would be 45 and not 53. The comparison might seem to indicate that insanity is somewhat more prevalent in the interior, but it is more probable that this difference of 15 per cent. may be explained by economic conditions, indicative of a greater capacity on the part of one section of the people than of the other to maintain their insane without accepting in whole, or in part, public relief.

In regard to its ratio of pauper insane to population, viz., 342 per 100,000, and its percentage of insane for whom provision is made in private dwellings, viz., 33, this county occupies a position midway between the respective averages for Scotland of 298 per 100,000, and 23 per cent., and of the Highland counties of 450 per 100,000, and 40 per cent. In this county of 22 parishes 15 were visited, from the fact that 69 patients were located in them. Of the 69, 27, or 39 per cent., were males, and 42, or 61 per cent., were females. Twenty-seven resided with relatives and 42 with strangers. Sixteen of the 69 were provided for in specially licensed houses. The average weekly cost of maintenance was 5s. 8½d., some reaching as high as 7s.

Within the past decenniad there has been a very considerable augmentation to the number in private dwellings. In 1887 the number was 44; they now stand at 69, showing an increase in the interval of 56 per cent. All the parishes, save Rathven, the most populous in the county, and Gamrie and Macduff, the second most populous, may be said to approximate or exceed in the number provided for in private dwellings the mean of the county—33 per cent. The parish of Rathven, with a total insane of 30 chargeable to it, has only 3, or 10 per cent., in private dwellings; Gamrie, with a total of 29, has 5, or 15 per cent. On the other hand, it is commendable that Fordyce and Portsoy, with the third largest aggregate of insane, viz., 21, has 10, or no less than 47 per cent., thus provided for. The comparison between these three parishes is striking. Any marked increase in the number suitable for private dwellings in this county can only be looked for from the two parishes of Rathven and Gamrie and Macduff.

The poor rate for the county is 1s. 2¾d. per £; for the parishes of Rathven and Gamrie 1s. 4d. and 1s. 8d., respectively.

The impression left upon my mind in regard to the position and wellbeing of the 69 patients in this county is a decidedly favourable one, and only in one instance was it obligatory upon me to make a report to the Board reflecting upon the guardianship of the patients. In regard to house accommodation, hygiene, dieting, and general comfort, the provision made for patients

in this county will compare favourably with any county in Scotland. In no case were patients excluded from the family life of the household, save one, and that was the patient's choice, made from the belief, bred of excessive vanity, that she was much superior to them, although they, I have little hesitation in saying, might be reckoned as among the most superior of all the guardians.

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V. CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

Deaths.

The causes of death were as follows :—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		4. Specific Diseases :—	
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, .	8	(1) Typhoid Fever, . . .	1
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, .	5	(2) Influenza, . . .	1
(3) Locomotor Ataxia, . . .	1		—
(4) Progressive Muscular Atrophy, . . .	1		2
	15		
2. Thoracic Affections :—		5. Other Causes :—	
(1) Phthisis, . . .	1	(1) Debility and Old Age, .	7
(2) Bronchitis, . . .	2	(2) Malignant Disease, . .	2
(3) Heart Disease, . . .	8	(3) Gangrene of Extremities .	1
	11	(4) Marasmus, . . .	1
		(5) Asthenia, . . .	1
		(6) Fracture of Thigh, . .	1
		(7) Drowning, . . .	1
			14
3. Abdominal Affections :—		6. Unknown Causes, . . .	
(1) Diarrhoea, . . .	1		1
(2) Abdominal Abscess, . .	1		—
(3) Gastritis . . .	2		
(4) Obstruction of Bowels, .	2		
	6		
		Total, .	49

The death-rate was almost identical with that of last year. Diseases of the nervous system naturally claims the largest proportion, which is expressed by 30 per cent. of the whole; thoracic affections, chiefly cardiac disease, accounting for 22 per cent. The other figures do not call for special comment.

The average age at death of the 49 patients reaches the unusually high figure of 66 years; last year it was 59. The number who died during the eight age periods given below were as follows :—

Under 15.	15-20.	21-30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
1	1	4	5	3	7	11	17	49

Of the 17, that is 34 per cent. of the whole, whose ages exceeded 70, twelve were septuagenarians, four octogenarians, and one a nonagenarian.

Recoveries.

In spite of the fact that the vast majority of the patients suffer from dementia and imbecility of varying degrees, and from chronic mania, 8 recoveries fall to be recorded. In four instances of recovery, after visiting the patients, I pointed out to the local officials the desirability of steps being taken for the removal of their names from the lunacy register, seeing they ceased to manifest for some time, either by conduct or by speech, the evidences of insanity which led to certification. In three cases the patients had only been four months out of the asylum, and one had been two and a half years in a private dwelling. Those figures have no reference to asylum patients on probation, who, like those to whom I have alluded, find the private dwelling to be something in the nature of a convalescent home, in which the much-desiderated "after treatment" takes place with such beneficial results.

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Removal to Asylums.

Thirty-nine patients, or 3·5 per cent. of the whole, were removed to asylums. Removals were rendered necessary from the patients having proved unsuitable from their mental condition for private care, or from their suffering from bodily ailments requiring hospital treatment; and sometimes on the temporary ground of a suitable guardian not being immediately available.

Accidents.

Only six accidents occurred during the year to the patients on my visiting list—one case of drowning, one fracture of thigh in an aged female, two superficial wounds, one bruise, and one superficial burn. This immunity from accidents in so large a community of individuals, less capable than the average free citizen of avoiding the accidents of daily life, is remarkable, and speaks volumes for the care which guardians bestow upon their charges. The only case calling for comment is that of drowning, which, on investigation, was found to be accidental, and one which might have occurred in the best and most capable hands. This was the case of an elderly female dement who, at 8 o'clock on a dark night in winter, went outside, as was her custom for years, for a few minutes, and wandered off one of the main roads into a foot-path leading to the river. Search was at once made, but no clue could be got of the direction she had gone. There was no suspicion of foul play or of suicidal intent. The Procurator-Fiscal conducted a private inquiry, and reported the matter to Crown Counsel, with the result that no further action was taken. On the instructions of the Board I also made a minute investigation into the circumstances.

Private and Curatory Patients.

The number of private patients visited numbered 114, males being 44 and females 70. Fifty-five were living with relatives and 59 with strangers.

On learning from trustworthy sources, during the visitation of a remote part of the country, of the presence of a lunatic in a private dwelling without the official knowledge or sanction of the Board, whose conduct, as reported to me, clearly indicated insanity, and whose treatment called for investigation, I visited the house and saw both patient and guardian. I found that the patient was not only deeply insane, but for some time had manifested symptoms which utterly unfitted him for further residence in a private dwelling, and that in consequence of insane conduct he was for some time treated in a manner for which there was no justification. The illegal nature of his detention and treatment, in terms of Secs. XIII. and XIV. of 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51, was pointed out to the guardian, and the whole matter at once fully reported to the Board, with the result that the patient was removed to an asylum.

With two exceptions, the position, guardianship, care, and conduct of the private patients were in all respects satisfactory, and called for favourable reports.

Appendix C.

REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, I have now the honour of submitting the following general report of work done by me during 1897, in the visitation of insane patients boarded singly in private dwellings, and in groups in homes specially licensed for their reception.

The district visited by me includes 17 counties, and the number and distribution of the cases is shown in the following Table:—

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TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen, . . .	55	10	9	19	55	67	122	9	11	20	161	161
Ayr,	29	5	5	10	27	39	66	18	56	74	150	188
Bute and Arran, . .	5	6	1	7	17	16	33	7	8	15	55	55
Caithness, . . .	10	—	—	—	35	43	78	—	4	4	82	82
Edinburgh, . . .	19	17	39	56	30	46	76	7	18	25	157	179
Elgin,	14	5	3	8	15	20	35	3	4	7	50	50
Fife — Markinch } and Kennoway }	2	—	—	—	6	14	20	53	95	148	168	310
„ Other Parishes, . .	41	7	10	17	24	40	64	92	172	264	345	536
Kincardine, . . .	9	2	1	3	2	6	8	4	12	16	27	27
Kinross,	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	20	30	34	34
Kirkcudbright, . .	14	1	5	6	3	14	17	—	—	—	23	23
Nairn,	4	2	—	2	4	6	10	—	—	—	12	12
Orkney,	15	1	1	2	17	21	38	—	—	—	40	40
Perth—Aberfoyle and } Port of Menteith, }	2	—	1	1	1	3	4	23	59	82	87	153
„ Other Parishes, . .	47	15	19	34	52	37	89	38	23	61	184	184
Ross,	28	2	3	5	64	57	121	—	—	—	126	126
Shetland,	13	2	—	2	22	27	49	1	1	2	53	55
Sutherland, . . .	11	1	—	1	13	22	35	—	—	—	36	36
Wigtown,	12	1	1	2	13	16	29	—	—	—	31	31
Total,	334	78	99	177	401	495	896	265	483	748	1821	2282

The district allotted to me for visitation was the same as that visited by me in 1896, with the addition of the county of Edinburgh. During the year, as the above Table shows, I visited in all 1821 patients, being 191 more than the number visited by me last year. I have revisited nearly all the aggregations in Fife, Perth, and Ayrshire, besides special visits to individual patients in various parts of the country, and have made, in all, 2282 visits, a number very considerably in excess of any previously-recorded visitation.

Another year's experience and close observation has strongly impressed on me that the reason of the admittedly great success which has attended the system of boarding out asylum patients is that great care is taken in the selection of guardians and patients; and that the system of supervision arranged by the Board is so complete that errors of selection—which must of necessity sometimes occur—are speedily remedied. In the selection of suitable

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guardians in country districts where aggregations of patients chargeable to large urban parishes occur, much valuable assistance has been given to the Inspectors of Poor of these parishes by the local Medical Officers, who, from their thorough knowledge of all the people resident in the district, are well qualified to advise. In the districts where the medical officer takes an intelligent and kindly interest in the welfare of the patients and the success of the system—and this includes the great bulk of the aggregations—the result is that there is seldom cause for any interference on the part of the Board. Occasionally in a licensed house one sees a new patient introduced, who, by incompatibility of temper, upsets the whole household arrangements and makes the life of the inmates—formerly a happy one—uncomfortable. Such a state of matters, however, cannot last for any length of time without being detected by the local Medical Officer, the Inspector of Poor, or the Visiting Commissioners, and it is then rectified, not necessarily by the return of the offending patient to the asylum, but rather by a careful assortment of patients, so that none but congenial patients will be boarded together.

The number of specially licensed houses in my district this year is 341, viz.—234 licensed for 2; 63 for 3; and 34 for 4. On comparison with last year's Report, it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the number of houses licensed for 2; a smaller increase in the number licensed for 3; and a very marked decrease in the number licensed for 4. Of the 34 houses at present licensed for 4, 31 are fully occupied, the other three have only 3 patients each. This reduction has resulted from the cancelling of licenses when the guardianship was reported to be unsatisfactory, from the working of the Board's regulations as contained in their circular letter to Inspectors of Poor, of date 14th August 1896, and from persistence in requiring what I consider the greatest advantage of the boarding-out system, viz., that a full share in the social life of the guardian's family should be granted to the patients. As I pointed out in a former report, wherever there was a large family and three or four patients, the almost necessary and invariable result was that the patients were placed in a room by themselves. In cases where this occurred, and where there was little prospect of any reform, the first opportunity was taken to reduce the number of patients. This reduction has generally been followed by excellent results, not only in the households in which it has taken place, but also in those of guardians in the neighbourhood who had good reason to fear that theirs might be the next license reduced. There are still a few homes licensed for three and four which do not quite come up to the standard of what I think such houses should be, and these will be reduced as opportunity occurs. It must not, however, be supposed that I wish to see these licenses abolished altogether. Some of them have as high a standard of excellence as anyone could desire, but it is only a very limited number of guardians who can give the attention necessary to make such houses a thorough success. Four female patients require the unremitting care of an active and kindly woman, and this they can never get if she is hampered in any way by the care of a family. In the case of male patients, I cannot say a great deal in favour of licenses for three and four. There are some very superior homes for three, the homes of working farmers having patients accustomed to an agricultural life, where they work the farm and share the home as equals, not as servants. Than those I have in my mind as I write this, I know of no more contented people or happier homes in Scotland. But few of the licensed houses containing four come nearly up to the standard. Four able-bodied men are too many for any one man to look after, and it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, to find suitable employment for them under the immediate eye of and along with the guardian. When, again, the guardianship is ample by the presence of grown-up members of the family, in addition to the guardian and his wife, the objection comes in that the patients are crowded out of the common sitting-room, and consequently are apt to have little home life. Holding these opinions, as I do strongly, I have come to the conclusion that only in very rare and exceptional circumstances should a special license be granted for the reception of four male patients.

There is nothing in the care of patients in houses licensed for two which calls for special notice. Reports on all these cases were sent to the Board at the time of the visit, and steps were taken to remedy any defects observed at the time, which I have no doubt have generally proved effectual.

The care of single patients living with unrelated guardians continues to be very satisfactory, and it has not been necessary to suggest any important interference in any of these cases. The tendency in most of the aggregations is to have most of the patients in specially-licensed houses; but in Arran, one of the oldest boarding-out districts, the majority of the patients are single patients, and it continues to be, as it always has been, one of the best districts.

The cases most difficult to put on a satisfactory footing have been those of patients living with their nearest relations. It is not so much that the guardians are willingly or intentionally unkind, as the difficulty in getting them to adopt a rational mode of treatment, and pay attention to cleanliness and habits conducive to a healthy and useful life, as far as the capacity of the patient goes. Yet these are the cases where one cannot take the same prompt action which would follow on any wilful neglect of instructions on the part of an unrelated guardian. One cannot at once order the removal of a patient from the care of an ignorant, wrong-headed—but, perhaps, affectionate—mother, to that of a stranger, or to the asylum. In many such cases persistent remonstrance secures some improvement, and ultimately the care may become fairly good. I mentioned in my report last year the case of J. M'D., whose care was so unsatisfactory that, after consultation with the local medical officer, I came to the conclusion that nothing short of removal to the asylum would produce any improvement. Out of consideration to his aged mother's feelings, the Board did not then insist on carrying out my recommendation. This patient's brother—also an idiot—suffered in the same way, but being a cripple, he would have been unable to benefit by exercise in the same way as J., and his removal was not then suggested, as it was thought that the removal of one would make his sister, who was the guardian, more anxious to carry out the suggestions of the medical officer in the case of the other. When I visited again this year I found that there was no improvement in their care, and that the guardian still refused to alter her plan of treatment. Their mother, however, had died in the spring, and consequently the reason for not insisting on their removal to asylum care no longer existed. On my recommendation, and with the hearty concurrence of the local medical officer, the Board ordered the removal of both patients to the district asylum, and this order was carried out within one month of my visit.

Another case, which for several years has given the Board much trouble, was brought to a satisfactory termination about the close of the year. K. M., aged 33, is a mischievous idiot, who lived with his mother, close by the roadside, in a West Highland parish. He has been on the register of the Board since 1878. Frequent complaint was made about him running after horses, climbing the roofs of neighbouring houses, &c., and in 1885 the Visiting Commissioner recommended his removal to some house away from the public road, or, failing that, to the asylum. A suitable house could not be got, and removal to the asylum was so strongly opposed by his relatives that the Parochial Board failed to effect his removal; and as his relatives professed willingness and ability to maintain him, his name was removed from the roll of lunatic paupers. He was visited again, however, in the autumn of 1886, and as Dr. Lawson then considered that greater care was being exercised in his supervision, and feared that he might suffer privation during the winter if still kept without parochial relief, he recommended that, if the guardian applied, the patient should be again admitted to the roll. From that time on till 1896 his conduct does not seem to have caused any definite complaint, though it was never very satisfactory. In that year, however, I was told of conduct which showed that he was not under proper control, and I warned his mother that, unless she could keep him much more under control, he would have to be sent to the asylum. On my visit during last summer several complaints reached me as to his having caused alarm by his behaviour on the public road. In consequence of my report the Board, on the 4th June last, ordered the patient's removal to the asylum. A long correspondence followed, and every possible thing was done with the view of inducing the Board to reconsider and alter this decision. Ultimately the case was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county, who caused the patient to be apprehended and brought before the Sheriff. On his order he was removed about the end of December to the Inverness District Asylum. I have given this case in

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some detail, as a good example of the difficulties which are encountered in carrying out the removal of a patient to an asylum against the wishes of a near relative.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

I visited altogether 177 private patients. Many of these are not on the register, but became known to the Board and are visited by the Deputy Commissioners because, from mental disability, they are unable to manage their own affairs and have been put under curatory. The largest number of these in any one county live in Edinburgh. Their circumstances vary from opulence to such a condition of poverty as only enables them to be maintained at pauper rates. In the case of the great majority, I was able to report that their care and treatment were satisfactory. In several cases changes were suggested with the view of improving their comfort, and these suggestions were willingly accepted.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

The following Table shows the admissions and discharges which have taken place during the year :—

TABLE II.

Counties.	Removals.									Admissions.	Balance.
	Died.		To Asylums.		Recovered.		Removed from Roll.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen, . . .	3	9	5	7	...	1	1	...	26	11	- 15
Ayr,	1	3	5	8	1	2	2	...	22	11	- 11
Bute,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	- 1
Caithness, . . .	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	13	+ 5
Edinburgh, . . .	1	8	4	4	1	5	...	1	24	15	- 9
Elgin,	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	2	- 5
Fife,	6	10	2	4	...	2	...	...	24	10	- 14
Kincardine, . .	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	+ 1
Kinross, . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	9	+ 5
Kirkcudbright, .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0	- 1
Nairn, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	- 1
Orkney,	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	- 5
Perth,	4	7	6	5	1	1	...	...	24	31	+ 7
Ross,	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	5	- 2
Shetland,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	+ 1
Sutherland, . . .	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	0	- 6
Wigtown,	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	5	- 2
Total,	30	58	28	35	8	16	3	1	179	126	- 53

From these statistics it would appear that there are 179 who from all causes have been removed from the roll, and 126 admissions, showing thus a diminution of 53 in the number of boarded-out cases. In only five counties do the admissions exceed the removals. This is partly accounted for by a higher death-rate than last year; but, in addition to this, there is undoubtedly a cessation in the activity formerly displayed by several urban parishes in removing patients from asylums to private care. The increased asylum accommodation which has recently been provided for some parishes is no doubt

one cause of this ; and another is the restrictions of the Board on the increase of numbers in certain districts and on the number which may be received into one house, which make it more difficult for an Inspector at once to find a suitable home for a patient. I have no doubt, however, there are several districts in Scotland where excellent homes and guardians are still to be found, and which a little enquiry among country parochial medical officers and inspectors would quickly discover.

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Macpherson*(a) Recoveries.*

These are 24 in number, or 1·3 per cent. of the patients visited. Six of these, however, being patients discharged from the asylum on probation, and being still on the asylum register when recovery was certified, are reckoned in the Board's statistics as recoveries in asylums. There still remain 18 recoveries among the class of patients who are generally regarded as incurable, and who, if they have ever been under asylum treatment, have been discharged 'unrecovered,' as not likely to derive any future benefit from asylum care. There are no specially striking cases to record. In some of the cases there is reason to hope that the recovery is permanent; in others, which have shown a recurrent tendency, and in one or two alcoholic cases, there is a probability of their names again appearing on the register. Their recovery in the meantime, however, is so complete that their longer retention under care could not be justified. It is gratifying to find even a small number of these supposed incurable cases recovering after a longer or shorter period of residence in a private dwelling, and these recoveries form an additional testimony to the usefulness of the boarding-out system.

(b) Removals from the Roll.

These are five in number, and were in each case removed by minute of the Parish Council. Two had so improved that they were able to do enough work to earn their own living; the other two are supported by relations.

(c) Removals to Establishments.

These include 63 cases, viz., 28 males and 35 females. The greater number of these were patients who, either owing to recurrent attacks of excitement or from dirty habits, were found, either during probation or within a short time after their discharge from the asylum, to be unsuitable for private care. Two were returned on account of severe and increasing epileptic seizures, one was sent in for surgical treatment, and four on account of wandering habits. Two were ordered to the asylum on account of pregnancy. A few more were sent to the asylum or poorhouse lunatic wards on account of the unsuitability of the guardian, and the difficulty at the time of finding a suitable home for them. These will probably be placed out again when suitable arrangements can be made.

(d) Deaths.

These number 88, viz., 30 males and 58 females. This gives a mortality of 4·8 per cent. of the patients visited by me as compared with 3·4 per cent. last year. The death rate, however, is still not greater than the average of the past ten years. The oldest patient was 87, the youngest 13 years. The average age at death was 60·6 years.

10 were between	. 80 and 90	7 were between	. 40 and 50
22	" . 70 and 80	12	" . 30 and 40
17	" . 60 and 70	1	" . 20 and 30
15	" . 50 and 60	2	" . 10 and 20

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The causes of death, as certified by the local medical officer, may be grouped as follows, viz:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		
(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	17	
(b) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	2	
(c) Sclerosis of the Cord,	1	
	—	20
2. Thoracic Affections :—		
(a) Phthisis,	4	
(b) Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.,	5	
(c) Diseases of the Heart,	9	
	—	18
3. Abdominal Affections :—		
(a) Inflammation of Stomach, Bowels, etc.,	10	
(b) Diseases of Kidney, Liver, etc.,	6	
(c) Cancer,	1	
	—	17
4. Fevers, etc.		
(a) Influenza,	5	
(b) Inflamed Sore Throat,	1	
	—	6
5. General Debility and Old Age,	19	
6. Tubercular Disease of Bone,	1	
7. Exhaustion from Exposure,	1	
8. Uncertified,	6	
	—	27
Total,		88

Accidents.

I very much regret that I cannot close this report, as I did those of the last two years, with the statement that I have no accident to record. Early in the spring a male patient, resident on a hillside in Arran, who had lived with the same guardian for many years, and had always enjoyed a fair amount of liberty, lost his way in going from one house to another, and wandered off the track. It was very misty at the time, and as soon as his guardian became alarmed at his absence, search parties were organised and a careful search made, but without success. It was only after a lapse of three days that his body was found lying quite near the track behind a bunch of heather, and at a spot which must have been frequently passed by the search parties. He had died of exhaustion from exposure. A careful investigation of all the circumstances was made. The general opinion was that it was an accident that might have happened to any sane individual under similar circumstances. His home had always been very favourably reported on. His relations with his guardian's family were of a very kindly character, and no blame was attached to anyone.

The other accidents I have to record are of a sexual nature, and comprise one criminal assault and two pregnancies.

Case 1. A. M., parish of D., is a woman of about forty years of age, residing with her mother, and so slightly imbecile, that considerable differences of opinion as to her mental condition were expressed at the time she was admitted to the roll of lunatic poor. She had been left alone in the house for a very short time while her mother went to a neighbouring shop for groceries. Almost immediately after the mother's departure a young man entered the house and assaulted the patient. He had been hanging about the neighbourhood all the morning. He was apprehended, tried, and convicted of a criminal assault, and is now undergoing a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment.

Case 2. M. C., parish of A., about twenty years of age, idiotic from birth, dirty in her habits, and unable to articulate intelligibly. She lived under the care of her mother and grandmother in a low part of the town. When I visited, in May last, I found she was pregnant, and requested the Inspector of Poor to report the matter at once to the police. This was done, and a careful investigation was made by the Procurator-Fiscal, who, however, could not obtain evidence which would justify a prosecution. The girl was removed to

the district asylum, where she still remains, and there gave birth to a female child, which lived only till it was about ten weeks old. The mother made a good recovery.

Case 3. E. M. M., parish of F., about twenty-seven years of age, is an imbecile, who lived with her parents in a remote Highland parish. The guardianship in this case was never regarded as very satisfactory, and the parents had been warned every year, for the past twelve years, of the special necessity for close supervision. Her mother, in particular, was most indignant at the suggestion that any possible harm could happen to her daughter amongst such a very good community as the inhabitants of their parish. On my visit during last summer I was informed by the medical officer of the parish that the girl was pregnant. The parents attributed the paternity to an elderly man—a relation—who lived in the neighbourhood, but the police fixed their suspicions on a younger man, who had been in her company under suspicious circumstances, and who disappeared from the neighbourhood about the time the pregnancy was discovered. This case, also, was reported to the police and an investigation made by the Procurator-Fiscal, who laid all the evidence he could get before Crown Council. He was advised that there was no evidence on which to found a prosecution. The girl was removed to the district asylum, where she still remains, and where some time after her removal she gave birth to a daughter—still-born.

In connection with these unfortunate cases I wish to call particular attention to the fact that, in each of them, the patients had always been under the guardianship of their parents. They were not thus, in the proper sense of the term, boarded-out patients. An examination of all the cases of sexual accidents reported to the Board up to this time—and I believe all such accidents are reported—shows that by far the greater number of them happen to patients living at home. In most of these cases the danger to which the patient is exposed has been realised and commented on by your visiting officer, and every opportunity has been taken to impress upon the guardian the necessity for the most watchful supervision. In a number of them the feeling has been that the risk was very great, owing sometimes to indifference, but more frequently to a foolish and unfounded sense of security on the part of the guardian that no such danger could possibly come near their child. In such cases everything is done by argument and persuasion to try and induce the incompetent guardian to consent to the patient's removal to an asylum, or to more efficient private care. These proposals are, however, generally opposed in the most strenuous manner, and, if insisted on, would result in the removal from the roll of a considerable number who now benefit greatly by being under the Board's jurisdiction. The occurrence of these accidents is often pointed out by adverse critics as the weak point in the boarding-out system, and if they occurred, except with the utmost rarity, among patients boarded out from asylums with unrelated guardians, I would be quite willing to admit the force of the argument. But, as I have pointed out, they nearly all occur among patients living at home with their parents. They generally occur in districts and among communities where not very rigid ideas are held as to sexual morality and where illegitimacy is not uncommon; and the very fact of their rarity, as compared with similar occurrences among the sane community of their own class, is a strong evidence of the beneficial nature of the supervision which the rules of the Board make necessary. We recognise the fact that the risk is there; but none of the Board's officials has ever held that the possible risk was in itself sufficient to justify the forcible removal of a daughter from a mother's care, and the practical imprisonment of that daughter for the greater part of her life.

As regards the patients boarded out with unrelated guardians, the fact that for many years back no accident of this nature has had to be recorded speaks well for the care exercised by medical superintendents of asylums in selecting suitable patients; for the careful discharge of duty by Inspectors of Poor, often assisted by the Medical Officer of the parish, who, from his intimate knowledge of the people in his district, can often give invaluable assistance in the selection of suitable guardians; and for the vigilance and intelligence displayed by these guardians in the discharge of their very responsible duties.

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ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Private Patients at 31st Decr. 1897.									Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.																	
	Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments.			Total.			Under 1 Year.						1 and under 2 Years.						2 and under 3 Years.					
										Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal.....	102	128	230	9	7	16	111	135	246	21	25	46	1	-	1	6	12	18	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	-
Crichton Institution.....	173	199	372	25	37	62	198	236	434	38	45	83	3	5	8	16	26	42	6	9	15	19	19	38	1	2	3
Dundee Royal.....	28	37	65	12	9	21	40	46	86	3	8	11	1	-	1	1	3	4	6	1	7	-	4	4	-	1	1
Edinburgh Royal.....	165	167	332	29	20	49	194	187	381	29	40	69	2	-	2	15	12	27	3	1	4	7	20	27	3	1	4
Glasgow Royal.....	159	207	366	13	16	29	172	223	395	37	45	82	2	-	2	11	12	23	3	3	6	8	16	24	2	3	5
Montrose Royal.....	30	45	75	11	5	16	41	50	91	6	9	15	5	1	6	2	1	6	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-
Murray's Royal.....	47	37	84	15	13	28	62	50	112	10	8	18	4	2	6	6	7	13	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	2	3
Totals.....	704	820	1524	114	107	221	818	927	1745	144	180	324	18	8	26	57	76	133	20	14	34	45	75	120	7	9	16

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Argyll District.....	7	23	30	3	-	3	10	23	33	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Banff District.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin District.....	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife District.....	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haddington District.....	7	5	12	1	3	4	8	8	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Inverness District.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Midlothian District.....	2	9	11	1	5	6	3	14	17	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roxburgh District.....	8	8	16	2	-	2	10	8	18	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling District.....	12	17	29	4	2	6	16	19	35	-	5	5	-	1	1	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-
Totals.....	40	69	109	11	11	22	51	80	131	7	19	26	-	1	1	5	9	14	2	2	4	2	7	9	-	-	-

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank Asylum.....	15	20	35	3	4	7	18	24	42	4	7	11	1	-	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Saughton Hall Asylum.....	22	35	57	3	6	9	25	41	66	5	7	12	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	1	1	2	2	4	1	-	1
Westermains Asylum.....	2	14	16	-	-	-	2	14	16	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitehouse Asylum.....	4	6	10	-	1	1	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	43	75	118	6	11	17	49	86	135	9	16	25	1	2	3	2	12	14	-	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2
Grand Totals.....	787	964	1751	131	129	260	918	1093	2011	160	215	375	19	11	30	64	97	161	22	17	39	50	84	134	8	10	18

Residence of Private Patients in Establishments at 31st December 1897.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.

3 and under 4 Years.						4 and under 5 Years.						5 and under 10 Years.						10 and under 20 Years.						Over 20 Years.						Establishments.
Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
6	7	13	1	1	2	9	9	18	-	-	-	9	26	35	3	3	6	21	25	46	1	2	3	25	14	39	3	1	4	Aberdeen Royal.
12	14	26	1	5	6	7	10	17	1	1	2	31	38	69	4	12	16	25	28	53	3	3	11	25	19	44	1	-	1	Crichton Institution.
3	4	7	2	-	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	10	7	17	2	3	5	5	4	9	-	4	4	3	3	6	1	-	1	Dundee Royal.
9	8	17	1	-	1	13	10	23	2	1	3	32	23	55	4	3	7	41	30	71	10	11	21	19	24	43	4	3	7	Edinburgh Royal.
11	14	25	1	1	2	8	12	20	1	-	1	40	42	82	1	5	6	22	44	66	1	3	6	22	22	44	-	1	1	Glasgow Royal.
3	4	7	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	4	7	11	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	2	5	7	3	10	1	1	2	Montrose Royal.
4	-	4	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	7	4	11	2	3	5	7	8	15	6	4	10	5	4	9	2	2	4	Murray's Royal.
48	51	99	6	7	13	43	54	97	4	3	7	133	147	280	16	29	45	128	148	276	31	29	60	106	89	195	12	8	20	Totals.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

1	1	2	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	1	Argyll District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barff District.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	Haddington District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Inverness District.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	Midlothian District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	Roxburgh District.
2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling District.
3	5	8	2	-	2	3	5	8	1	-	1	9	11	20	1	1	2	8	6	14	4	4	8	3	7	10	1	3	4	Totals

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	6	11	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mavisbank Asylum.
-	1	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	2	4	4	5	9	-	1	1	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	Saughton Hall Asylum.
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Westermains Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	1	1	-	Whitehouse Asylum.
-	2	2	-	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	9	16	25	2	3	5	7	12	19	2	2	4	8	15	23	-	1	1	-	Totals.
51	58	109	8	7	15	51	59	110	5	4	9	151	174	325	19	33	52	143	166	309	57	35	72	117	111	228	13	12	25	Grand Totals.

TABLE IA.—Showing the Length of Residence of Pauper

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Pauper Patients at 31st December 1897.									Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.																	
	Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments.			Total.			Under 1 Year.						1 and under 2 Years.						2 and under 3 Years.					
										Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments.			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments.			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal.....	205	257	462	25	38	63	230	295	525	42	45	87	1	4	5	19	24	43	2	3	5	22	20	42	2	4	6
Crichton Institution.....	147	167	314	15	20	35	162	187	349	13	21	34	2	3	5	16	7	23	—	2	2	12	17	29	2	2	4
Dundee Royal.....	110	186	296	18	28	46	128	214	342	23	49	72	1	4	5	31	28	59	3	5	8	11	20	31	1	1	2
Edinburgh Royal.....	213	223	436	31	36	67	244	259	503	67	69	136	7	6	13	34	32	66	7	3	10	10	18	28	2	3	5
Glasgow Royal.....	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Montrose Royal.....	205	253	458	38	39	77	243	292	535	34	45	79	9	6	15	15	21	36	2	2	4	17	11	28	5	—	5
Totals.....	887	1090	1977	127	161	288	1014	1251	2265	179	229	408	20	23	43	116	112	228	14	15	29	72	87	159	12	10	22

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Argyll District.....	162	158	320	34	31	65	196	189	385	19	13	32	1	3	4	11	9	20	3	1	4	12	14	26	—	5	5
Ayr District.....	167	228	395	37	26	63	204	254	458	42	48	90	1	3	5	20	24	44	5	2	7	14	24	38	4	—	4
Banff District.....	61	58	119	16	17	33	77	75	152	12	14	26	2	—	2	5	2	7	2	5	7	3	4	7	1	1	2
Elgin District.....	58	73	131	8	11	19	66	84	150	10	11	21	1	1	2	1	6	7	1	—	1	5	9	14	—	—	1
Fife District.....	181	207	388	54	44	98	235	251	486	34	31	65	4	5	9	27	22	49	1	2	3	10	15	25	3	—	3
Glasgow District.....	16	12	28	207	211	418	223	223	446	16	12	28	182	150	332	—	—	—	25	61	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Govan District.....	45	52	97	104	87	191	149	139	288	32	38	70	1	14	15	13	14	27	77	41	118	—	—	—	26	32	58
Haddington District.....	44	53	97	12	21	33	56	74	130	5	6	11	—	5	5	4	4	8	3	1	4	4	8	12	—	2	2
Inverness District.....	234	220	454	39	35	74	273	255	528	47	46	93	7	3	10	29	26	55	—	2	2	20	18	38	2	3	5
Kirklands Asylum.....	81	72	153	25	24	49	106	96	202	17	14	31	5	1	6	7	5	12	—	1	1	5	7	12	1	3	4
Lanark District.....	98	88	186	166	118	284	264	206	470	56	45	101	8	5	13	30	29	59	7	6	13	12	14	26	151	107	258
Midlothian District.....	76	61	137	34	39	73	110	100	210	8	9	17	4	1	5	11	5	16	5	3	8	12	9	21	3	2	5
Perth District.....	133	131	264	42	42	84	175	173	348	16	30	46	6	8	14	15	14	29	1	3	4	9	6	15	2	3	5
Roxburgh District.....	95	124	219	18	16	34	113	140	253	14	18	32	4	1	5	11	15	26	2	—	2	8	10	18	—	1	1
Stirling District.....	252	238	490	55	47	102	307	285	592	66	62	128	12	7	19	29	23	52	2	—	7	13	14	27	2	5	7
Totals.....	1703	1775	3478	851	769	1620	2554	2544	5098	394	397	791	240	206	446	213	198	411	134	133	267	127	152	279	195	165	360

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Barony Parochial.....	276	330	606	78	50	128	354	380	734	68	85	153	8	9	17	42	25	67	5	1	6	19	42	61	3	2	5
Govan Parochial.....	69	68	137	11	9	20	80	77	157	18	14	32	—	—	—	16	15	33	2	—	2	3	2	5	—	—	—
Greenock Parochial.....	92	110	202	8	12	20	100	122	222	25	23	48	1	—	1	12	17	27	1	—	—	11	9	20	—	1	1
Paisley (Craw Road) Paroc.....	42	47	89	6	12	18	48	59	107	7	11	18	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	9	5	14	—	2	2
Paisley (Riccarton) Paroc.....	86	82	168	14	17	31	100	99	199	21	23	44	1	1	2	14	7	21	1	—	1	8	12	20	2	7	9
Totals.....	565	637	1202	117	100	217	632	737	1419	139	156	295	10	10	20	87	68	155	9	1	10	50	70	120	5	12	17

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen (East) Poorhouse.....	5	12	17	31	34	65	36	46	82	—	3	3	—	1	6	6	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aberdeen (West) Poorhouse.....	10	10	20	18	18	36	28	28	56	—	3	2	5	—	1	4	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchan Poorhouse.....	3	10	13	23	16	39	26	26	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cunninghame Poorhouse.....	5	9	14	43	39	82	48	48	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dumarton Poorhouse.....	10	8	18	14	23	37	24	31	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dundee (East) Poorhouse.....	10	21	31	33	35	68	43	56	99	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dundee (West) Poorhouse.....	12	10	22	28	26	54	40	36	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Edinburgh Poorhouse.....	9	11	20	63	61	124	72	72	144	2	2	1	3	13	17	1	3	4	5	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Hamilton Poorhouse.....	3	12	15	12	9	21	15	21	36	—	—	—	—	10	17	4	2	5	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inveresk Poorhouse.....	3	5	8	12	9	21	15	14	29	1	1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kincardine Poorhouse.....	6	10	16	15	11	26	21	21	42	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linlithgow Poorhouse.....	4	2	6	12	14	26	16	16	32	1	—	1	—	3	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Old Monkland Poorhouse.....	—	—	—	25	24	49	25	24	49	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perth Poorhouse.....	—	—	—	20	20	40	20	20	40	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wigtown Poorhouse.....	2	2	4	16	13	29	18	15	33	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals.....	82	122	204	365	352	717	447	474	921	12	15	27	62	89	151	12	14	26	19	18	37	6	16	22	30	27	57	
Grand Totals.....	3237	3624	6861	1460	1382	2842	1697	5006	9703	724	797	1521	332	328	660	428	392	820	176	167	343	255	325	580	242	214	456	

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.

3 and under 4 Years.									4 and under 5 Years.									5 and under 10 Years.									10 and under 20 Years.									Over 20 Years.									Establishments.
Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments			Directly Admitted.			Transferred from other Establishments																		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Aberdeen Royal. Crichton Institution. Dundee Royal. Edinburgh Royal. Glasgow Royal. Montrose Royal.															
16	14	30	1	1	2	12	7	19	1	2	3	32	60	92	7	12	19	42	58	100	8	7	15	20	29	49	3	5	8																
14	14	28	2	2	4	7	13	20	-	-	-	38	45	83	3	6	9	25	30	55	4	4	8	22	20	42	2	1	3																
8	15	23	3	1	4	7	16	23	1	2	20	20	43	63	5	5	10	6	10	16	3	11	14	4	5	9	1	-	1																
19	14	33	1	6	7	9	7	16	1	2	3	23	31	54	6	3	9	26	35	61	2	11	13	25	17	42	5	2	7																
8	19	27	2	3	5	19	9	28	2	2	4	44	57	101	3	6	9	42	62	104	9	16	25	26	29	55	6	4	10																
63	76	142	9	13	22	54	52	106	5	7	12	158	237	395	24	32	56	143	196	339	26	49	75	99	101	200	17	12	29	Totals.															

Argyll District.

12	11	26	5	1	6	13	5	18	3	3	6	32	39	71	6	5	11	49	49	98	3	10	13	14	15	29	13	3	16	Argyll District.
16	15	31	3	3	6	8	15	23	5	1	6	52	71	123	9	12	21	12	27	39	4	4	8	3	4	7	4	2	6	Ayr District.
1	4	5	1	2	3	5	5	10	1	-	1	8	13	21	1	4	5	18	11	29	4	4	8	9	5	14	4	1	5	Banff District.
4	5	9	-	1	1	2	5	7	-	1	1	9	7	16	1	3	4	16	16	32	2	4	6	11	14	25	3	-	3	Elgin District.
13	12	25	4	3	7	7	9	16	-	1	1	26	42	68	14	13	27	44	52	96	13	11	24	20	24	44	15	9	24	Fife District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govan District.
7	1	8	1	2	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	4	14	18	1	2	3	13	11	24	4	5	9	4	6	10	3	4	7	Haddington District.
15	20	35	3	2	5	20	23	13	4	4	8	41	42	83	5	6	11	42	34	76	5	8	13	20	11	31	13	7	20	Inverness District.
6	2	8	2	2	4	4	7	11	1	-	1	12	14	26	6	6	12	30	23	53	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kirklands Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lanark District.
4	4	8	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	1	2	19	17	36	5	10	15	16	11	27	4	6	10	1	1	2	12	16	28	Midlothian District.
12	3	15	2	1	3	6	7	13	3	1	4	32	24	56	9	6	15	31	23	62	10	9	19	9	19	23	9	11	20	Perth District.
8	5	13	-	1	1	6	8	14	1	1	2	16	34	50	3	4	7	19	22	41	1	6	7	13	12	25	7	2	9	Roxburgh District.
23	17	40	5	6	11	13	20	33	1	3	1	56	51	107	11	10	21	36	39	75	4	4	8	16	12	23	18	7	25	Stirling District.
133	140	333	24	24	50	93	113	201	20	16	23	307	368	675	71	81	152	329	323	652	61	82	146	120	123	243	101	62	163	Totals.

Barony Parochial.
Govan Parochial.
Greenock Parochial.
Paisley (Craw Road) do.
Paisley (Riccarton) do.

21	35	59	2	3	5	13	18	31	1	4	5	51	62	113	17	8	25	52	57	109	15	10	25	7	6	13	27	13	40	Barony Parochial.
2	4	3	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	-	1	11	11	23	1	1	2	12	18	30	3	3	6	3	1	4	4	5	9	Govan Parochial.
2	4	8	12	3	1	4	3	5	2	2	2	22	21	41	2	3	5	11	17	28	1	5	6	4	12	16	-	2	2	Groenock Parochial.
5	4	4	9	5	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	6	9	15	-	2	2	10	6	16	3	6	1	6	7	2	2	4	7	Paisley (Craw Road) do.
8	7	15	2	2	4	5	3	8	1	1	2	15	17	32	2	1	3	14	11	25	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	3	7	Paisley (Riccarton) do.
43	55	98	7	6	13	26	30	56	4	8	12	105	122	227	22	15	37	99	109	208	23	23	46	16	27	43	37	25	62	Totals.

Aberdeen (E.) P'rhous.
Aberdeen (W.) P'rhous.
Buchan Poorhouse.
Cunninghame P'rhous.
Dumbarton Poorhouse.
Dundee (E.) Poorhouse.
Dundee (W.) Poorhouse.
Edinburgh Poorhouse.
Hamilton Poorhouse.
Inveresk Poorhouse.
Kincardine Poorhouse.
Linthgow Poorhouse.
Old Monkland P'rhous.
Perth Poorhouse.
Wigtown Poorhouse.

-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	6	11	2	-	2	19	12	31	2	3	5	6	6	12	Aberdeen (E.) P'rhuse		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen (W.) P'rhuse		
-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	2	3	6	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	4	11	9	20	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	Buchan Poorhouse.	
-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	9	3	4	4	4	14	18	32	2	4	6	3	7	15	-	Cunninghame P'rhuse.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	3	8	5	10	4	4	4	13	7	10	17	4	6	2	5	7	4	-	Dumblarton Poorhouse.	
2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	11	10	4	4	4	8	8	2	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dundee (E.) Poorhouse.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (W.) Poorhouse.	
4	1	2	3	5	6	11	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	5	1	7	6	13	4	1	3	4	1	1	Edinburgh Poorhouse.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	Hamilton Poorhouse.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	Inveresk Poorhouse.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Kincardine Poorhouse.	
-	1	1	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linthgow Poorhouse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Old Monkland P'rhuse
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth Poorhouse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Wigtown Poorhouse.
5	5	13	20	25	45	3	12	15	16	16	32	17	27	44	68	47	115	11	16	27	116	102	218	13	17	30	34	28	62	-	Totals.	
236	232	476	62	68	130	175	206	381	45	47	92	587	754	1341	185	175	360	582	644	1226	229	256	485	248	268	516	189	127	316	-	Grand Totals.	

TABLE II.—Showing the Ages of Private

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																												
Places where Resident.			Number Resident.		Numbers Resident between the following Ages :—																							
					Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen Royal	111	135	246	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	6	6	12	16	7	23	9	11	20	12	13	25	6	17	23	
Crichton Institution	198	236	434	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	5	11	21	16	37	28	17	45	23	27	50	25	36	61	29	36	65	
Dundee Royal	40	46	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	5	4	9	4	3	7	4	5	9	6	5	11	
Edinburgh Royal	194	187	381	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	3	10	18	11	29	13	14	27	31	23	54	20	20	40	28	27	55	
Glasgow Royal	172	223	395	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	6	12	14	8	22	14	17	31	24	31	55	28	27	55	20	27	47	
Montrose Royal	41	50	91	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	7	10	5	1	6	5	3	8	3	5	8	
Murray's Royal	62	50	112	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	9	8	4	12	10	2	12	8	5	13	7	9	16	
Totals	818	927	1745	-	-	-	9	4	13	22	22	44	73	46	119	87	70	157	106	98	204	102	109	211	99	126	225	
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																												
Argyll District	10	23	33	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	3	5	
Banff District	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Elgin District	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Fife District	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haddington District	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	
Inverness District	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Midlothian District	3	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	1	-	1	
Roxburgh District	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	1	3	
Stirling District	16	19	35	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	4	1	5	4	4	8	
Totals	51	80	131	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	4	2	3	5	4	3	7	2	7	9	12	11	23	12	8	20		
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.																												
Mavisbank Asylum	18	24	42	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	1	5	
Saughton Hall Asylum	25	41	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	9	11	
Westermains Asylum	2	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	
Whitehouse Asylum	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals	49	86	135	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	6	3	3	6	4	8	12	4	9	13	6	7	13	9	10	19	
Grand Totals	918	1093	2011	-	-	-	11	6	17	26	28	54	78	52	130	95	81	176	112	114	226	120	127	247	120	144	264	

Lunatics in Establishments at 31st December 1897.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Resident between the following Ages:—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.			Places where Resident.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
15	16	31	13	16	29	12	11	23	4	12	16	7	13	20	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Royal.
11	32	43	15	19	34	11	16	30	8	16	24	11	9	20	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crichton Institution.
6	5	11	3	7	10	3	1	4	2	5	7	3	6	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee Royal.
19	11	30	20	26	46	16	18	34	12	12	24	5	8	13	3	10	13	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh Royal.
15	29	44	17	20	37	13	18	31	10	20	30	3	9	12	4	7	11	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Glasgow Royal.
6	4	10	6	6	12	4	7	11	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montrose Royal.
6	5	11	3	4	7	4	7	11	3	2	5	2	5	7	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murray's Royal.
81	102	183	77	98	175	66	78	144	41	71	112	33	54	87	17	32	49	4	11	15	1	5	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	Totals.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

3	3	6	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll District.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff District.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin District.	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife District.	
-	3	3	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington District.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness District.	
1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midlothian District.	
1	1	2	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh District.	
	3	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling District.
6	12	18	2	14	16	5	5	10	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals.	

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

1	5	6	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mavisbank Asylum.
2	4	6	-	3	3	4	4	8	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saughton Hall Asylum.
1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westermains Asylum.
-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Whitehouse Asylum.
4	11	15	2	11	13	6	7	13	3	5	8	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Totals.
91	125	216	81	123	204	77	90	167	46	80	126	35	63	98	19	39	58	6	13	19	1	6	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Grand Totals.

TABLE II A.—Showing the Ages of Pauper

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																															
Places where Resident.			Number Resident.		Numbers Resident between the following Ages :—																										
					Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen Royal.....	230	295	525	-	-	-	3	4	7	12	17	29	22	17	39	25	37	62	32	29	61	35	30	65	22	32	54	-	-	-	
Crichton Institution.....	162	187	349	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	6	12	14	16	30	17	16	33	16	20	36	25	29	54	18	30	48	-	-	-	
Dundee Royal.....	128	214	342	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	5	13	8	18	26	14	25	39	11	32	43	23	24	47	13	27	40	-	-	-	
Edinburgh Royal.....	244	259	503	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	13	22	19	26	45	32	29	61	29	26	55	38	23	61	28	35	63	-	-	-	
Glasgow Royal.....	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Montrose Royal.....	243	292	535	-	-	-	1	6	7	10	9	19	16	11	27	22	19	41	37	32	69	34	29	63	27	40	67	-	-	-	
Totals.....	1014	1251	2265	-	-	-	14	16	30	45	50	95	80	88	168	111	126	237	125	139	264	155	135	290	109	164	273	-	-	-	
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																															
Argyll District.....	196	189	385	1	-	1	3	3	6	10	6	16	18	11	29	17	15	32	27	19	46	27	22	49	26	31	57	-	-	-	
Ayr District.....	204	254	458	3	-	-	3	10	13	16	11	27	19	19	38	17	27	44	23	22	45	29	23	52	26	37	63	-	-	-	
Banff District.....	77	75	152	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	8	6	14	10	5	15	11	7	18	6	12	18	11	9	20	-	-	-	
Elgin District.....	66	84	150	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	8	2	10	7	11	18	10	4	14	8	9	17	7	19	26	-	-	-	
Fife District.....	235	251	486	1	-	-	6	3	9	9	8	17	17	19	36	32	18	50	24	32	56	32	30	62	30	30	60	-	-	-	
Glasgow District.....	223	223	446	-	-	-	8	6	14	19	6	25	27	26	53	22	28	50	35	39	74	31	17	48	29	30	59	-	-	-	
Govan District.....	149	139	288	1	-	1	6	3	9	20	8	28	14	13	27	15	16	31	26	28	54	17	20	37	17	11	28	-	-	-	
Haddington District.....	56	74	130	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	5	3	8	11	7	18	4	4	8	6	9	15	8	7	15	-	-	-	
Inverness District.....	273	255	528	2	-	2	3	2	5	18	7	25	33	23	56	31	31	62	36	33	69	41	39	80	33	30	63	-	-	-	
Kirklands Asylum.....	106	96	202	-	-	-	5	1	6	3	7	10	11	5	16	14	7	21	14	15	29	15	13	28	17	10	27	-	-	-	
Lanark District.....	264	206	470	2	-	2	5	5	10	23	21	44	35	24	59	31	29	60	39	23	62	34	17	51	30	22	52	-	-	-	
Midlothian District.....	110	100	210	1	-	1	2	2	4	6	2	8	14	9	23	12	7	19	13	8	21	13	10	23	12	11	23	-	-	-	
Perth District.....	175	173	348	-	-	-	5	1	6	8	6	14	15	10	25	14	8	22	20	14	34	26	22	48	18	16	34	-	-	-	
Roxburgh District.....	113	140	253	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	10	5	9	14	15	11	26	10	11	21	16	17	33	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	
Stirling District.....	307	285	592	-	1	1	6	7	13	19	12	31	30	8	60	30	24	54	44	26	70	46	39	85	30	38	68	-	-	-	
Totals.....	2554	2544	5098	11	1	12	59	45	104	164	110	274	250	209	468	278	244	522	336	285	621	347	299	646	310	318	628	-	-	-	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																															
Barony Parochial.....	354	380	734	2	1	3	10	5	15	34	15	49	18	29	47	61	34	95	40	52	92	39	47	86	49	43	92	-	-	-	
Govan Parochial.....	80	77	157	-	2	-	1	1	2	7	3	10	5	8	13	10	8	18	13	5	18	15	12	27	9	8	17	-	-	-	
Greenock Parochial.....	100	122	222	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	7	12	12	8	20	15	15	30	11	13	24	13	13	26	10	6	10	-	-	-	
Paisley (Craw Road) Parochial.....	48	59	107	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	7	3	10	7	4	11	6	9	15	7	10	17	4	6	10	-	-	-	
Paisley (Riccarton) Parochial.....	100	99	199	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	5	9	9	9	18	11	16	27	19	7	26	10	9	19	17	12	29	-	-	-	
Totals.....	682	737	1419	2	3	5	22	8	30	52	33	85	51	57	108	104	77	181	89	86	175	84	91	175	89	85	174	-	-	-	
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																															
Aberdeen (East) Poorhouse.....	36	46	82	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	1	1	3	2	4	7	5	3	8	10	9	4	13	-	-	-
Aberdeen (West) Poorhouse.....	28	28	56	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	
Bachan Poorhouse.....	26	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	2	5	5	12	4	3	7	-	-	-
Cunninghame Poorhouse.....	48	48	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dumbarton Poorhouse.....	24	31	55	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	6	1	15	4	10	14	9	6	15	-	-	-
Dundee (East) Poorhouse.....	43	56	99	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	4	4	8	6	1	15	4	10	14	9	6	15	-	-	-
Dundee (West) Poorhouse.....	40	36	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	1	12	6	7	13	10	5	15	11	6	17	7	9	16	7	13	20	-	-
Edinburgh Poorhouse.....	72	72	144	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hamilton Poorhouse.....	15	21	36	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	12	6	7	13	10	5	15	11	6	17	7	9	16	7	13	20	-	-	-	-
Inveresk Poorhouse.....	15	14	29	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kincardine Poorhouse.....	21	21	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	6	9	2	-	6	1	3	4	8	-	-	-
Linlithgow Poorhouse.....	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	3	5	-	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	4	8	-	-	-
Old Monkland Poorhouse.....	25	24	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	3	6	4	3	7	5	2	7	-	-	-
Perth Poorhouse.....	20	20	40	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wigtown Poorhouse.....	18	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals.....	447	474	921	2	-	2	8	8	16	20	7	27	19	20	39	40	32	72	59	40	99	52	66	118	64	58	122	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals.....	4697	5006	9703	15	4	19	103	77	180	281	200	481	409	374	783	533	479	1012	609	550	1159	638	591	1229	572	625	1197	-	-	-	-

Lunatics in Establishments at 31st December 1897.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																															
Numbers Resident between the following Ages :—																															
50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.			Places where Resident.	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
22	30	52	18	26	44	13	27	40	13	19	32	5	13	18	7	9	16	1	3	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aberdeen Royal.	
13	24	37	18	16	34	14	13	27	5	9	14	7	5	12	3	3	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crichton Institution.	
20	30	50	15	15	30	5	17	22	4	11	15	3	7	10	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dundee Royal.	
22	26	48	22	24	46	15	21	36	14	15	29	5	8	13	4	4	8	1	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	Edinburgh Royal.	
1	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	Glasgow Royal.	
25	37	62	29	33	62	22	28	50	9	25	34	6	13	19	3	4	7	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Montrose Royal.	
103	148	251	102	115	217	71	107	178	45	79	124	26	46	72	19	22	41	5	10	15	2	5	7	2	1	3	—	—	—	Totals.	
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																															
21	19	40	14	14	28	15	14	29	9	10	19	4	14	18	4	8	12	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	Argyll District.
12	27	39	15	33	48	14	19	33	14	14	28	7	7	15	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ayr District.
10	9	19	9	10	19	3	4	7	4	3	7	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Banff District.
6	7	13	4	9	13	7	3	10	1	5	6	3	6	9	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elgin District.
29	35	64	18	30	48	20	16	36	7	16	23	6	6	12	3	7	10	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fife District.
20	19	39	17	24	41	3	14	17	7	5	12	4	3	7	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glasgow District.
8	12	20	12	10	22	4	8	12	4	4	8	4	4	8	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Govan District.
8	9	17	3	12	15	1	6	7	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Haddington District.
17	24	41	21	26	47	20	13	33	11	13	24	4	6	10	2	5	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inverness District.
8	13	21	9	9	18	2	7	9	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kirklands Asylum.
29	20	49	10	16	26	18	14	32	4	5	9	2	7	9	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lanark District.
13	10	23	15	11	26	4	12	16	3	9	12	2	6	8	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midlothian District.
16	21	37	16	23	39	17	21	38	13	14	27	4	7	11	2	7	9	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Perth District.
3	20	23	17	15	32	3	16	19	11	3	14	5	5	10	2	3	10	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roxburgh District.
34	35	69	22	22	44	23	18	41	10	11	21	8	11	19	3	5	8	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Stirling District.
234	280	514	202	264	466	154	185	339	105	121	226	57	95	152	28	58	86	8	24	32	1	5	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	Totals.
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																															
38	47	85	29	34	63	17	29	46	4	23	27	5	12	17	3	7	10	3	1	4	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	Barony Parochial.
9	8	17	6	4	10	4	9	13	1	5	6	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Govan Parochial.
11	14	25	8	11	19	4	10	14	4	8	12	2	5	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greenock Parochial.
6	5	11	4	7	11	1	8	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Paisley (Craw Rd.) do.
8	13	21	6	7	13	5	9	14	2	5	7	1	5	6	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Paisley (Riccarton) do.
72	87	159	53	63	116	31	65	96	12	43	55	8	24	32	7	11	18	4	3	7	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	Totals.
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																															
8	4	12	6	6	12	2	6	8	3	—	3	—	6	6	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aberdeen (E.) Poorhouse.
6	6	12	1	2	5	4	3	3	1	—	1	—	3	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aberdeen (W.) Poorhouse.
6	6	12	3	2	5	—	6	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buchan Poorhouse.
14	12	26	4	5	12	6	4	10	3	2	6	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cunninghame Poorhouse.
3	5	8	4	5	9	1	3	4	1	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dumbarton Poorhouse.
6	6	12	7	6	13	1	4	5	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dundee (East) Poorhouse.
4	5	9	3	6	9	2	6	8	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dundee (West) Poorhouse.
7	10	17	6	10	16	5	6	11	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edinburgh Poorhouse.
—	4	2	3	5	—	1	—	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamilton Poorhouse.
1	1	2	3	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inveresk Poorhouse.
3	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kincaidine Poorhouse.
3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Linlithgow Poorhouse.
3	3	6	3	1	4	1	3	4	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Old Monkland Poorhouse.
2	6	8	4	1	5	4	2	6	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Perth Poorhouse.
67	72	139	50	56	106	30	48	78	19	24	43	7	25	32	7	11	18	3	6	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totals.
476	587	1063	407	498	905	286	405	691	181	267	448	98	190	288	61	102	163	20	43	63	4	11	15	3	3	6	1	—	1	—	Grand Totals.

Table III.—Showing the Ages of Private Lunatics on

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Establishments.	Number of Patients Admitted during 1896 and 1897.									Numbers Admitted between the following Ages:—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Direct Admissions.			Admissions by Transfer from other Establishments.			Total Admitted.			Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
										Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Aberdeen Royal.....	61	73	134	-	-	-	61	73	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	2	13	15	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Crichton Institution.....	113	122	235	11	14	25	124	136	260	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	1	1	14	13	27	3	1	4	18	11	29	1	1	2	11	12	23	-	3	3	17	22	39	1	1	2	8	11	19	2	1	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Dundee Royal.....	14	27	41	7	2	9	21	29	50	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Edinburgh Royal.....	86	90	176	5	3	8	91	93	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	11	12	23	1	-	1	8	11	19	-	1	1	7	15	22	1	-	1	9	13	22	1	-	1	11	10	21	1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Glasgow Royal.....	112	103	215	9	4	13	121	107	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	4	11	15	1	-	1	12	12	24	2	-	2	15	17	32	1	-	1	15	10	25	2	2	4	15	13	28	-	-	-	6	13	19	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Montrose Royal.....	24	22	46	5	1	6	29	23	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	6	3	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Murray's Royal.....	16	15	31	4	2	6	20	17	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Totals.....	426	452	878	41	26	67	467	478	945	2	-	2	-	-	-	19	6	25	-	-	-	28	37	65	1	1	2	56	46	102	10	1	11	56	53	109	5	3	8	48	49	97	4	5	9	55	63	118	5	3	8	31	50	81	4	4	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Argyll District.....	6	8	14	2	-	2	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Admission to Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Admitted between the following Ages:—

50-55.									55-60.									60-65.									65-70.									70-75.									75-80.									80-85.									85-90.									90-95.									95-100.									Establishments.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.			Direct Admissions.			By Transfer.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

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TABLE IIIA.—Showing the Ages of Pauper Lunatics on

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

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Aberdeen Royal.....	125	166	291	9	6	15	134	172	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	17	—	—	—	8	20	28	2	—	2	11	14	25	—	—	—	18	30	48	3	2	5	16	17	33	1	—	1	13	16	35	2	—	2	14	8	22	—	—	—	2	—	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Crichton Institution.....	64	69	133	2	7	9	66	76	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	6	10	—	1	1	4	7	14	—	—	—	1	7	8	15	—	—	—	19	6	19	—	1	1	3	8	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Dundee Royal.....	114	155	269	6	9	15	120	164	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	14	—	—	—	8	11	19	1	2	3	4	9	12	21	—	—	—	14	21	34	2	1	3	18	20	38	—	—	—	17	20	37	1	2	3	7	15	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Edinburgh Royal.....	311	305	616	29	20	49	340	325	665	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	32	—	—	—	20	23	43	4	2	6	36	40	76	—	2	2	46	39	80	5	1	6	44	46	90	6	—	6	37	23	60	8	7	15	33	32	65	2	2	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

[illegible]

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Barony Parochial.....	319	275	594	16	16	32	235	291	626	6	3	9	-	-	-	28	17	45	2	1	3	40	27	67	1	2	3	32	65	-	4	4	37	38	75	5	2	7	40	42	82	3	1	4	41	26	67	1	1	2	30	27	57	1	3	4	
Govan Parochial.....	108	74	182	2	1	3	110	75	185	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	2	9	-	-	-	11	6	17	-	-	3	8	11	19	-	-	15	9	2	-	-	15	6	21	1	-	1	17	8	25	-	-	-	11	12	23	-	-	-		
Greenock Parochial.....	114	82	196	6	1	7	120	83	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	-	-	-	12	6	18	1	-	1	17	9	26	1	-	1	11	11	22	2	1	3	15	9	24	1	-	1	10	12	22	-	-	-	18	10	28	-	-	-
Paisley (Craw Rd.) Parochial.....	10	15	25	-	-	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Paisley (Riccarton) Parochial.....	110	69	179	3	7	10	113	76	189	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	9	2	11	1	-	1	13	7	20	-	2	2	18	8	35	1	1	2	12	10	22	-	1	1	13	9	22	-	1	1	17	6	23	-	-	-
Totals.....	661	515	1176	27	25	52	688	540	1228	7	6	13	-	-	-	47	26	73	2	1	3	72	42	114	3	2	5	72	60	132	1	6	7	82	67	110	8	4	12	83	71	154	5	2	7	82	58	140	1	2	3	76	56	132	1	3	4

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen East Poorhouse	4	9	13	4	9	13	8	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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TABLE IV.—Showing the Ages at Death of Private

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																														
Places where Resident.	Number of Deaths.						Number of Deaths between the following Ages:—																							
							Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Aberdeen Royal.....	17	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	2	5	1	2	3			
Crichton Institution.....	23	25	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	3	6	3	4	7			
Dundee Royal.....	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Edinburgh Royal.....	39	22	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	3	5			
Glasgow Royal.....	38	17	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1	4	-	4	4	1	5	3	4	7			
Montrose Royal.....	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1				
Murray's Royal.....	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3			
Totals.....	134	102	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	2	10	7	6	13	16	2	18	15	7	22	12	15	27			
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																														
Argyll District.....	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Elgin District.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Haddington District.....	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Midlothian District.....	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Roxburgh District.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stirling District.....	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-			
Totals.....	10	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1			
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.																														
Mavisbank Asylum.....	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-			
Saughton Hall Asylum.....	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Westermains Asylum.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Whitehouse Asylum.....	<i>Nil.</i>																													
Totals.....	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-			
Grand Totals.....	152	126	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	2	10	8	6	14	19	3	22	16	8	24	12	16	28			

Lunatics in Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Number of Deaths between the following Ages:—

Places where Resident.

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	-	2	2	5	3	8	5	3	8	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	8	2	3	5	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	1	4	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2	10	5	-	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	7	28	10	7	17	14	14	28	13	13	26	9	10	19	5	11	16	4	4	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Aberdeen Royal.

Crichton Institution.

Dundee Royal.

Edinburgh Royal.

Glasgow Royal.

Montrose Royal.

Murray's Royal.

Totals.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	1	-	1	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	4	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Argyll District.

Elgin District.

Haddington District.

Midlothian District.

Roxburgh District.

Stirling District.

Totals.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	1	4	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	10	32	12	11	23	15	19	34	16	15	31	11	14	25	5	13	18	6	4	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-

Mavisbank Asylum.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Totals.

Grand Totals.

TABLE IV A.—Showing the Ages at Death of Pauper

ROYAL ASYLUMS.																												
Places where Resident.		Number of Deaths.			Number of Deaths between the following Ages :—																							
					Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal		34	45	79	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	6	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	3	6	6	4	10	
Crichton Institution		31	32	63	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	3	4	7		
Dundee Royal		43	41	84	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	7	3	10	8	1	9	2	11	13	3	2	6
Edinburgh Royal		84	73	157	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	8	3	10	13	7	10	17	9	10	19	10	3	13	12	6	18
Glasgow Royal		2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Montrose Royal		34	52	86	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	4	3	7	1	4	5	4	4	8	3	5
Totals		228	245	473	2	—	2	3	3	6	9	12	21	10	17	27	22	19	41	23	21	44	22	26	48	27	22	49

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																												
Argyll District		24	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	2	2
Ayr District		48	42	90	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	3	5	7	4	11	4	2	2	6	1	3	4	7	
Banff District		10	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	
Elgin District		8	20	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	1	1	
Fife District		33	42	75	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	5	7	—	—	
Glasgow District		8	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Govan District		10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	
Haddington District		10	14	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	4	1	—	1	
Inverness District		33	29	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	6	1	7	3	4	7	4	2	6	4	2	
Kirklands Asylum		20	13	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	—	
Lanark District		30	31	61	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	6	1	7	3	2	
Midlothian District		11	15	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Perth District		21	16	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	1	4	5	—	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	
Roxburgh District		18	15	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	
Stirling District		46	59	105	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	3	5	3	6	7	2	9	3	6	9	6	13	
Totals		330	335	665	1	—	1	9	2	11	4	8	12	15	12	27	32	18	50	33	26	59	29	26	55	36	24	60

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																												
Barony Parochial		92	53	145	—	1	1	—	4	4	5	2	7	10	3	13	12	2	14	18	3	21	15	7	22	9	5	14
Govan Parochial		30	18	48	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	7	2	9	3	2	5
Greenock Parochial		27	13	40	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	3	6	2	8	2	1	3	2	1	3
Paisley (Craw Road) Parochial		3	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	2
Paisley (Riccarton) Parochial		28	24	52	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	5	6	—	6	1	3	4	4	1	5	1	1	2
Totals		180	120	300	—	1	1	—	7	7	7	3	10	15	9	24	22	4	26	23	10	38	29	12	41	15	11	26

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																												
Aberdeen (East) Poorhouse		1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aberdeen (West) Poorhouse		1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buchan Poorhouse		1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Cunninghame Poorhouse		2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Dumbarton Poorhouse		4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dundee (East) Poorhouse		3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Dundee (West) Poorhouse		5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Edinburgh Poorhouse		2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Hamilton Poorhouse		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inveresk Poorhouse		1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Kincardine Poorhouse		4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linlithgow Poorhouse		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Old Monkland Poorhouse		3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perth Poorhouse		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	
Wigtown Poorhouse		2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals		30	38	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4
Grand Totals		768	738	1506	3	1	4	12	12	24	20	25	45	40	38	78	77	41	118	86	60	146	81	65	146	81	58	139

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Places where Resident.	Age	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.			Places where Resident.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	1	4	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	6	7	2	2	4	1	5	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	M.	-	-	M.	-	-	Aberdeen Royal. Crichton Institution. Dundee Royal. Edinburgh Royal. Glasgow Royal. Montrose Royal.
1	3	4	1	2	3	5	3	8	4	3	11	5	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	6	9	2	4	6	5	4	9	4	3	7	3	3	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
9	5	14	4	3	7	8	6	14	6	7	13	3	2	5	7	3	10	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	6	7	3	4	7	1	1	8	1	5	2	7	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
17	21	38	15	16	31	26	18	44	24	21	45	9	20	29	12	13	25	6	10	16	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	Totals.

Totals.

[illegible]

Totals

[illegible]

Totals.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Showing the Ages of Pauper

Counties to which Patients were Chargeable.	Total Number of Patients.			Numbers between the following Ages :—																							
				Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen.....	61	82	143	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	5	8	4	5	9	9	3	12	9	7	16	5	2	7	10	4	14
Argyll.....	45	55	100	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	1	7	6	-	6	-	4	4	2	2	4	5	1	6	2	3	5
Ayr.....	26	50	76	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	5	3	3	6	2	-	2	1	3	4	5	4	9	2	3	5
Banff.....	29	40	69	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	-	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	5	7
Berwick.....	12	19	31	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Bute.....	9	15	24	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	
Caithness.....	33	47	80	2	1	3	4	1	5	-	4	4	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	9	4	5	9	2	2	4
Clackmannan.....	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dumbarton.....	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Dumfries.....	15	12	27	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3
Edinburgh.....	149	223	372	3	1	4	8	3	6	7	6	13	10	7	17	12	17	29	19	21	40	25	17	42	16	29	36
Elgin.....	18	26	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	3	6	4	2	6	-	3	3	-	2	2
Fife.....	34	61	95	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	4	6	1	4	5	2	5	7	4	2	6	7	8	15	
Forfar.....	56	132	188	-	1	1	2	3	5	11	5	16	3	4	7	3	3	6	7	7	14	6	11	17	8	19	27
Haddington.....	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	
Inverness.....	96	124	220	3	5	8	8	2	7	7	4	11	7	3	10	7	9	16	6	9	15	9	19	28	13	14	27
Kincardine.....	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Kinross.....	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kirkcudbright.....	4	12	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	
Lanark.....	192	306	498	2	5	7	15	12	27	22	12	34	14	21	35	18	21	39	25	33	58	23	31	54	20	29	49
Linlithgow.....	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Nairn.....	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orkney.....	20	24	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	4	2	6
Peebles.....	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Perth.....	64	48	112	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	1	7	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	4	6	9	6	15	6	1	7
Renfrew.....	32	53	85	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	3	6	5	2	7	7	5	12	5	3	8	
Ross and Cromarty.....	85	88	173	3	5	8	5	5	10	3	4	7	5	6	11	13	11	24	11	5	16	10	7	17	9	10	19
Roxburgh.....	5	13	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	
Selkirk.....	5	5	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	
Shetland.....	23	28	51	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	6	8	4	-	4	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	3	4
Stirling.....	14	31	45	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	2	2	3	6	9	2	-	2
Sutherland.....	14	21	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	
Wigtown.....	12	17	29	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	5	5	-	3	3
Totals.....	1078	1576	2654	19	21	40	50	37	87	81	63	144	70	82	152	94	96	190	116	120	236	131	141	272	116	145	261

TABLE VA.—Showing the Ages

All Scotland.....	37	76	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	9	15	1	10	11
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TABLE VA.—Showing the Ages of

All Scotland.....	37	76	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	9	15	1	10	11
-------------------	----	----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	----

Patients in Private Dwellings at 31st December 1897.

Numbers between the following Ages :—																											Counties to which Patients were Chargeable.				
50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.				95-100.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
4	10	14	5	12	17	3	10	13	4	9	13	2	5	7	3	4	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Aberdeen.	
6	6	12	9	7	16	3	6	9	2	11	13	2	5	7	-	4	4	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll.	
1	5	6	1	6	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	5	6	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr.	
3	3	6	1	6	7	-	3	3	2	6	8	3	3	6	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff.	
1	2	3	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Berwick.	
1	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bute.	
2	4	6	5	2	7	-	3	3	1	5	6	1	3	4	4	1	5	-	4	4	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	Caithness.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clackmannan.	
1	4	5	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumbarton.	
1	-	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumfries.	
18	28	46	12	22	34	7	28	35	8	23	31	3	9	12	5	12	17	1	5	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Edinburgh.	
2	3	5	3	4	7	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin.	
2	7	9	6	9	15	2	5	7	2	11	13	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife.	
6	20	26	2	16	18	5	16	21	2	8	10	1	11	12	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forfar.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington.	
10	14	24	10	10	20	6	8	14	4	12	16	6	7	13	3	6	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness.
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kincardine.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kinross.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kirkcudbright.
13	42	55	17	24	41	10	31	41	9	20	29	2	15	17	2	5	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Lanark.
-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nairn.
1	3	4	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Orkney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peebles.
14	6	20	5	6	11	6	3	9	2	9	11	2	5	7	3	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Perth.
3	8	11	1	12	13	1	6	7	2	9	11	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Renfrew.
4	6	10	4	5	9	8	6	14	2	6	8	3	6	9	4	1	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Ross and Cromarty.
1	2	3	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Selkirk.
1	3	4	2	3	5	3	1	4	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shetland.
1	6	7	2	4	6	1	3	4	-	2	2	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling.
-	2	2	1	4	5	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Sutherland.
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown.
100	191	291	98	169	267	70	151	221	51	151	202	35	99	134	37	57	94	4	32	36	5	13	18	1	6	7	-	2	2	Totals.	

Private Patients in Private Dwellings at 31st December 1897.

3	9	12	7	2	9	2	13	15	2	12	14	-	6	6	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	All Scotland.
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TABLE VI.—Summary of Length of Residence

TABLE I.—Showing the Length of Residence of Private Patients in Establishments at 31st

Number of Private Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897, excluding Transfers.			Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.								
			Under 1 Year.			1 and under 2 Years.			2 and under 3 Years.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
787	964	1751	160	215	375	64	97	161	50	84	134

TABLE II.—Showing the Ages of Private Lunatics in Establishments

Number of Private Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897.				Numbers Resident between the following Ages:—																							
				Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(1) In Establishments.....	918	1093	2011	-	-	-	11	6	17	26	28	54	78	52	130	95	81	176	112	114	226	120	127	247	120	144	264
(2) In Private Dwellings.....	37	76	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	9	15	1	10	11
Total.....	955	1169	2124	-	-	-	11	6	17	29	28	57	82	54	136	98	83	181	115	118	233	126	136	262	121	154	275

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of Private Lunatics on Admission

Number of Private Lunatics Admitted to all Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897, excluding Transfers.									Numbers Admitted between the following Ages :—																	
Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
476	534	1010	2	-	2	22	7	29	31	44	75	62	53	115	57	59	116	51	59	110	64	72	136	36	61	97

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ages at Death of Private Lunatics

Number of Private Lunatics who Died in all Establish- ments during the Years 1896 and 1897.									Number of Deaths between the following Ages :—																	
Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
152	126	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	2	10	8	6	14	19	3	22	16	8	24	12	16	28

and of Ages Tables relating to Private Lunatics.

December 1897, excluding Patients who have been Transferred from other Establishments.

Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.

3 and under 4 Years.			4 and under 5 Years.			5 and under 10 Years.			10 and under 20 Years.			Over 20 Years.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
51	58	109	51	59	110	151	174	325	143	166	309	117	111	228

and the Ages of Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 31st December 1897.

Numbers Resident between the following Ages:—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.			Number of Private Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
81	125	216	81	123	204	77	90	167	46	80	126	35	63	98	19	39	58	6	13	19	1	6	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	
3	9	12	7	2	9	2	13	15	2	12	14	-	6	6	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
94	134	228	88	125	213	79	103	182	48	92	140	35	69	104	21	44	65	6	14	20	1	6	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	Total.

(1) In Establishments.
(2) In Private Dwellings.

to Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

Numbers Admitted between the following Ages:—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
48	53	101	24	49	73	31	33	64	32	16	48	6	15	21	8	9	17	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

in Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

Number of Deaths between the following Ages:—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
22	10	32	12	11	23	15	19	34	16	15	31	11	14	25	5	13	18	6	4	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII.—Summary of Length of Residence and of

TABLE I.—Showing the Length of Residence of Pauper Patients in Establishments at 31st

Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897, excluding Transfers.			Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.								
			Under 1 Year.			1 and under 2 Years.			2 and under 3 Years.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3237	3624	6861	724	797	1521	423	392	820	255	325	580

TABLE II.—Showing the Ages of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments

• Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897.				Numbers Resident between the following Ages:—																							
				Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(1) In Establishments.....	4697	5006	9703	15	4	19	103	77	180	281	200	481	409	374	783	533	479	1012	609	550	1159	638	591	1229	572	625	1197
(2) In Private Dwellings.....	1078	1576	2654	19	21	40	50	37	87	81	63	144	70	82	152	94	96	190	116	120	236	131	141	272	116	145	261
Total.....	5775	6582	12,357	34	25	59	153	114	267	362	263	625	479	456	935	627	575	1202	725	670	1395	769	732	1501	688	770	1458

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of Pauper Lunatics on Admission

Number of Pauper Lunatics Admitted to all Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897, excluding Transfers.			Numbers Admitted between the following Ages :—																							
			Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2652	2642	5294	17	11	28	146	140	286	273	241	514	319	287	606	345	333	678	320	313	633	315	279	594	240	256	496

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ages at Death of Pauper Lunatics

Number of Pauper Lunatics who Died in all Establish- ments during the Years 1896 and 1897.			Number of Deaths between the following Ages :—																							
			Under 15.			15-20.			20-25.			25-30.			30-35.			35-40.			40-45.			45-50.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
768	738	1506	3	1	4	12	12	24	20	25	45	40	38	78	77	41	118	86	60	146	81	65	146	81	58	139

Ages Tables relating to Pauper Lunatics.

December 1897, excluding Patients who have been Transferred from other Establishments.

Number of Patients at each Length of Residence Period.

3 and under 4 Years.			4 and under 5 Years.			5 and under 10 Years.			10 and under 20 Years.			Over 20 Years.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
238	238	476	175	206	381	587	754	1341	582	644	1226	248	268	516

and the Ages of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 31st December 1897.

Numbers Resident between the following Ages :—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.			Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident at 31st December 1897.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
476	587	1063	407	498	905	286	405	691	181	267	448	98	190	288	61	102	163	20	43	63	4	11	15	3	3	6	1	—	1	(1) In Establishments.
190	191	381	98	169	267	70	151	221	51	151	202	35	99	134	37	57	94	4	32	36	5	13	18	1	6	7	—	2	2	(2) In Private Dwellings.
666	778	1354	505	667	1172	356	556	912	232	418	650	133	289	422	98	159	257	24	75	99	9	24	33	4	9	13	1	2	3	Total.

to Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

Numbers Admitted between the following Ages :—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
189	298	385	164	181	345	141	131	275	78	93	171	63	76	139	35	60	95	13	24	37	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	1

in Establishments during the Years 1896 and 1897.

Number of Deaths between the following Ages :—

50-55.			55-60.			60-65.			65-70.			70-75.			75-80.			80-85.			85-90.			90-95.			95-100.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
61	76	137	68	62	130	84	58	142	69	64	133	40	92	132	29	38	67	14	34	48	2	11	13	1	2	3	—	1	1

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings at each Quinquennial Age Period on 31st December 1897.

The figures in black type indicate numbers above 9 per cent. of the total in each column.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	PRIVATE LUNATICS.							PAUPER LUNATICS.							Total Private and Pauper Lunatic
	In Establish- ments.			In Private Dwellings.			Totals	In Establish- ments.			In Private Dwellings.			Totals.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Under 15 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	19	19	21	40	59	59
15 and under 20 years.	11	6	17	-	-	-	17	103	77	180	50	37	87	267	284
20 " 25 "	26	28	54	3	-	3	57	281	200	481	81	63	144	625	682
25 " 30 "	78	52	130	4	2	6	136	409	374	783	70	82	152	935	1071
30 " 35 "	95	81	176	3	2	5	181	533	479	1012	94	96	190	1202	1383
35 " 40 "	112	114	226	3	4	7	233	609	550	1159	116	120	236	1395	1628
40 " 45 "	120	127	247	6	9	15	262	638	591	1229	131	141	272	1501	1763
45 " 50 "	120	144	264	1	10	11	275	572	625	1197	116	145	261	1458	1733
50 " 55 "	91	125	216	3	9	12	228	476	587	1063	100	191	291	1354	1582
55 " 60 "	81	123	204	7	2	9	213	407	498	905	98	169	267	1172	1385
60 " 65 "	77	90	167	2	13	15	182	286	405	691	70	151	221	912	1094
65 " 70 "	46	80	126	2	12	14	140	181	267	448	51	151	202	650	790
70 " 75 "	35	63	98	-	6	6	104	98	190	288	35	99	134	422	526
75 " 80 "	19	39	58	2	5	7	65	61	102	163	37	57	94	257	322
80 " 85 "	6	13	19	-	1	1	20	20	43	63	4	32	36	99	119
85 " 90 "	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	4	11	15	5	13	18	33	40
90 " 95 "	-	2	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	6	1	6	7	13	17
95 " 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	3
Totals,	918	1093	2011	37	76	113	2124	4697	5006	9703	1078	1576	2654	12,357	14,481

TABLE IX.—Showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, at each Age per 100,000 of persons living at each Age, on 31st December, 1897.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Private Lunatics.							Pauper Lunatics.							Total Private and Pauper Lunatics
	In Asylums, &c.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.	In Asylums, &c.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Under 15 years,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	4
15 and under 20 years,	5	3	4	...	...	...	4	47	35	41	23	17	20	61	65
20 " 25 "	14	14	14	2	...	1	15	154	101	126	44	32	38	164	179
25 " 30 "	51	30	40	3	1	2	42	269	213	239	46	47	46	285	327
30 " 35 "	70	55	62	2	1	2	64	394	324	357	69	65	67	424	488
35 " 40 "	94	88	91	3	3	3	94	510	425	466	97	93	95	561	655
40 " 45 "	117	112	115	6	8	7	122	625	523	572	128	125	127	699	821
45 " 50 "	135	140	138	1	9	6	144	644	609	625	131	141	136	761	905
50 " 55 "	117	135	127	4	10	7	134	613	633	624	129	206	171	795	929
55 " 60 "	139	172	157	12	3	7	164	698	696	697	168	236	206	903	1067
60 " 65 "	148	134	140	4	19	13	153	550	605	580	135	226	186	766	919
65 " 70 "	130	168	152	6	25	17	169	512	561	540	144	317	243	783	952
70 " 75 "	134	168	154	...	16	9	163	376	505	453	134	263	211	664	827
75 " 80 "	127	174	155	13	22	19	174	408	454	436	248	254	251	687	861
80 " 85 "	81	105	96	...	8	5	101	269	348	319	54	259	182	501	602
85 " 90 "	40	138	103	...	...	...	103	161	254	220	201	300	264	484	587
90 " 95 "	...	164	109	164	82	109	218	491	246	328	164	491	382	710	928
95 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	276	...	833	552	828	828

TABLE X.—Showing the Number of Private Lunatics Resident in Establishments on 31st December, 1897, at different Age Periods, the Number of Direct Admissions and Deaths during two years 1896-97, and the Percentages per annum of Direct Admissions and Deaths on the Numbers Resident.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Numbers Resident.		Direct Admissions.		Deaths.		Percentages per Annum of Direct Admissions on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per Annum of Deaths on Numbers Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15 years, . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 20 years,	11	6	22	7	...	...	100	58	...	...
20 " 25 "	26	28	31	44	2	1	60	79	4	2
25 " 30 "	78	52	62	53	8	2	40	51	5	2
30 " 35 "	95	81	57	59	8	6	30	36	4	4
35 " 40 "	112	114	51	59	19	3	23	26	8	1
40 " 45 "	120	127	64	72	16	8	27	28	7	3
45 " 50 "	120	144	36	61	12	16	15	21	5	6
50 " 55 "	91	125	48	53	22	10	26	21	12	4
55 " 60 "	81	123	24	49	12	11	15	20	7	4
60 " 65 "	77	90	31	33	15	19	20	18	10	11
65 " 70 "	46	80	32	16	16	15	35	10	17	9
70 " 75 "	35	63	6	15	11	14	9	12	16	11
75 " 80 "	19	39	8	9	5	13	21	12	13	17
80 " 85 "	6	13	1	1	6	4	8	4	50	15
85 " 90 "	1	6	1	3	...	4	50	25	...	33
90 " 95 " . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95 " 100 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	918	1093	476	534	152	126	26	24	8	6

TABLE XI.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident in Establishments on 31st December, 1897, at different Age Periods, the Number of Direct Admissions and Deaths during two years 1896-97, and the Percentages per annum of Direct Admissions and Deaths on the Numbers Resident.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Number Resident.		Direct Admissions.		Deaths.		Percentages per Annum of Direct Admissions on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per Annum of Deaths on Numbers Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15 years,	15	4	17	11	3	1	57	138	10	13
15 and under 20 years,	103	77	146	140	12	12	71	91	6	8
20 " 25 "	281	200	273	241	20	25	49	60	4	6
25 " 30 "	409	374	319	287	40	38	39	38	5	5
30 " 35 "	533	479	345	333	77	41	32	35	7	4
35 " 40 "	609	550	320	313	86	60	26	28	7	5
40 " 45 "	638	591	315	279	81	65	25	24	6	5
45 " 50 "	572	625	240	256	81	58	21	20	7	5
50 " 55 "	476	587	180	208	61	76	19	18	6	6
55 " 60 "	407	498	164	181	68	62	20	18	8	6
60 " 65 "	286	405	141	134	84	58	25	17	15	7
65 " 70 "	181	267	78	93	69	64	22	17	19	12
70 " 75 "	98	190	63	76	40	92	32	20	20	24
75 " 80 "	61	102	35	60	29	38	29	29	24	19
80 " 85 "	20	43	13	24	14	34	33	28	35	40
85 " 90 "	4	11	2	6	2	11	25	27	25	50
90 " 95 "	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	17	33
95 " 100 "	1	...	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...
Totals,	4697	5006	2652	2642	768	738	28	26	8	7

TABLE XII.—Showing the Annual Numbers per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period who were Directly Admitted into, and who Died in, Establishments for the Insane during the two years 1896-97, distinguishing Males from Females, and Private Patients from Paupers.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Direct Admissions to Establishments.					Deaths in Establishments.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 15 years,	—	—	.1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 20 years,	5	2	33	32	36	—	—	3	3	3
20 " 25 "	8	11	75	61	77	1	—	5	6	6
25 " 30 "	20	15	105	82	110	3	1	13	11	13
30 " 35 "	21	20	127	113	140	3	2	28	14	23
35 " 40 "	21	23	134	121	149	8	1	36	23	34
40 " 45 "	31	32	154	124	170	8	4	39	29	40
45 " 50 "	20	30	135	125	155	7	8	46	28	44
50 " 55 "	31	29	116	112	144	14	5	39	41	49
55 " 60 "	21	34	141	126	161	10	8	58	43	59
60 " 65 "	30	25	136	100	142	14	14	81	43	74
65 " 70 "	45	17	110	98	132	23	16	98	67	99
70 " 75 "	12	20	121	101	126	21	19	77	122	123
75 " 80 "	27	20	117	134	150	17	29	97	85	114
80 " 85 "	7	4	87	97	99	40	16	94	138	147
85 " 90 "	20	35	40	69	88	—	46	40	127	125
90 " 95 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	82
95 " 100 "	—	—	410	—	138	—	—	—	208	138
*Averages,	21	22	118	102	131	7	5	36	30	39

* In calculating these averages only the numbers of Lunatics above 20 years of age, and the numbers of Persons living above 20 years of age, have been used. The numbers above these averages are printed in black type.

TABLE XIII.—Population of Scotland at Quinquennial Age Periods estimated to middle of 1897-1907

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,	761,327	739,493	1,500,820
Over 15 and under 20 years,	221,304	217,136	438,440
" 20 " 25 "	182,644	198,364	381,008
" 25 " 30 "	152,257	175,340	327,597
" 30 " 35 "	135,342	147,999	283,341
" 35 " 40 "	119,324	129,444	248,768
" 40 " 45 "	102,082	112,896	214,978
" 45 " 50 "	88,815	102,561	191,376
" 50 " 55 "	77,606	92,723	170,334
" 55 " 60 "	58,286	71,601	129,887
" 60 " 65 "	52,009	66,957	118,966
" 65 " 70 "	35,379	47,596	82,975
" 70 " 75 "	26,045	37,588	63,633
" 75 " 80 "	14,938	22,457	37,395
" 80 " 85 "	7,439	12,340	19,779
" 85 " 90 "	2,486	4,339	6,825
" 90 " 95 "	611	1,221	1,832
" 95 " 100 "	122	240	362
Totals,	2,038,016	2,180,300	4,218,316

22-99056

TABLE III.—Summary of Annual Receipts for 1899-1900. The total receipts for the year 1899-1900 were £1,000,000, of which £500,000 was received from the Government and £500,000 from the public. The receipts from the Government were £500,000, and the receipts from the public were £500,000.

1900-1901		1901-1902		1902-1903		1903-1904		1904-1905		1905-1906		1906-1907		1907-1908		1908-1909		1909-1910		1910-1911		1911-1912		1912-1913		1913-1914		1914-1915		1915-1916		1916-1917		1917-1918		1918-1919		1919-1920		1920-1921		1921-1922		1922-1923		1923-1924		1924-1925		1925-1926		1926-1927		1927-1928		1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		1933-1934		1934-1935		1935-1936		1936-1937		1937-1938		1938-1939		1939-1940		1940-1941		1941-1942		1942-1943		1943-1944		1944-1945		1945-1946		1946-1947		1947-1948		1948-1949		1949-1950		1950-1951		1951-1952		1952-1953		1953-1954		1954-1955		1955-1956		1956-1957		1957-1958		1958-1959		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1962-1963		1963-1964		1964-1965		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971		1971-1972		1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980		1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983		1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988		1988-1989		1989-1990		1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217		2217-2218		2218-2219		2219-2220		2220-2221		2221-2222		2222-2223		2223-2224		2224-2225		2225-2226		2226-2227		2227-2228		2228-2229		2229-2230		2230-2231		2231-2232		2232-2233		2233-2234		2234-2235		2235-2236		2236-2237		2237-2238		2238-2239		2239-2240		2240-2241		2241-2242		2242-2243		2243-2244		2244-2245		2245-2246		2246-2247		2247-2248		2248-2249		2249-2250		2250-2251		2251-2252		2252-2253		2253-2254		2254-2255		2255-2256		2256-2257		2257-2258		2258-2259		2259-2260		2260-2261		2261-2262		2262-2263		2263-2264		2264-2265		2265-2266		2266-2267		2267-2268		2268-2269		2269-2270		2270-2271		2271-2272		2272-2273		2273-2274		2274-2275		2275-2276		2276-2277		2277-2278		2278-2279		2279-2280		2280-2281		2281-2282		2282-2283		2283-2284		2284-2285		2285-2286		2286-2287		2287-2288		2288-2289		2289-2290		2290-2291		2291-2292		2292-2293		2293-2294		2294-2295		2295-2296		2296-2297		2297-2298		2298-2299		2299-2300		2300-2301		2301-2302		2302-2303		2303-2304		2304-2305		2305-2306		2306-2307		2307-2308		2308-2309		2309-2310		2310-2311		2311-2312		2312-2313		2313-2314		2314-2315		2315-2316		2316-2317		2317-2318		2318-2319		2319-2320		2320-2321		2321-2322		2322-2323		2323-2324		2324-2325		2325-2326		2326-2327		2327-2328		2328-2329		2329-2330		2330-2331		2331-2332		2332-2333		2333-2334		2334-2335		2335-2336		2336-2337		2337-2338		2338-2339		2339-2340		2340-2341		2341-2342		2342-2343		2343-2344		2344-2345		2345-2346		2346-2347		2347-2348		2348-2349		2349-2350		2350-2351		2351-2352		2352-2353		2353-2354		2354-2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